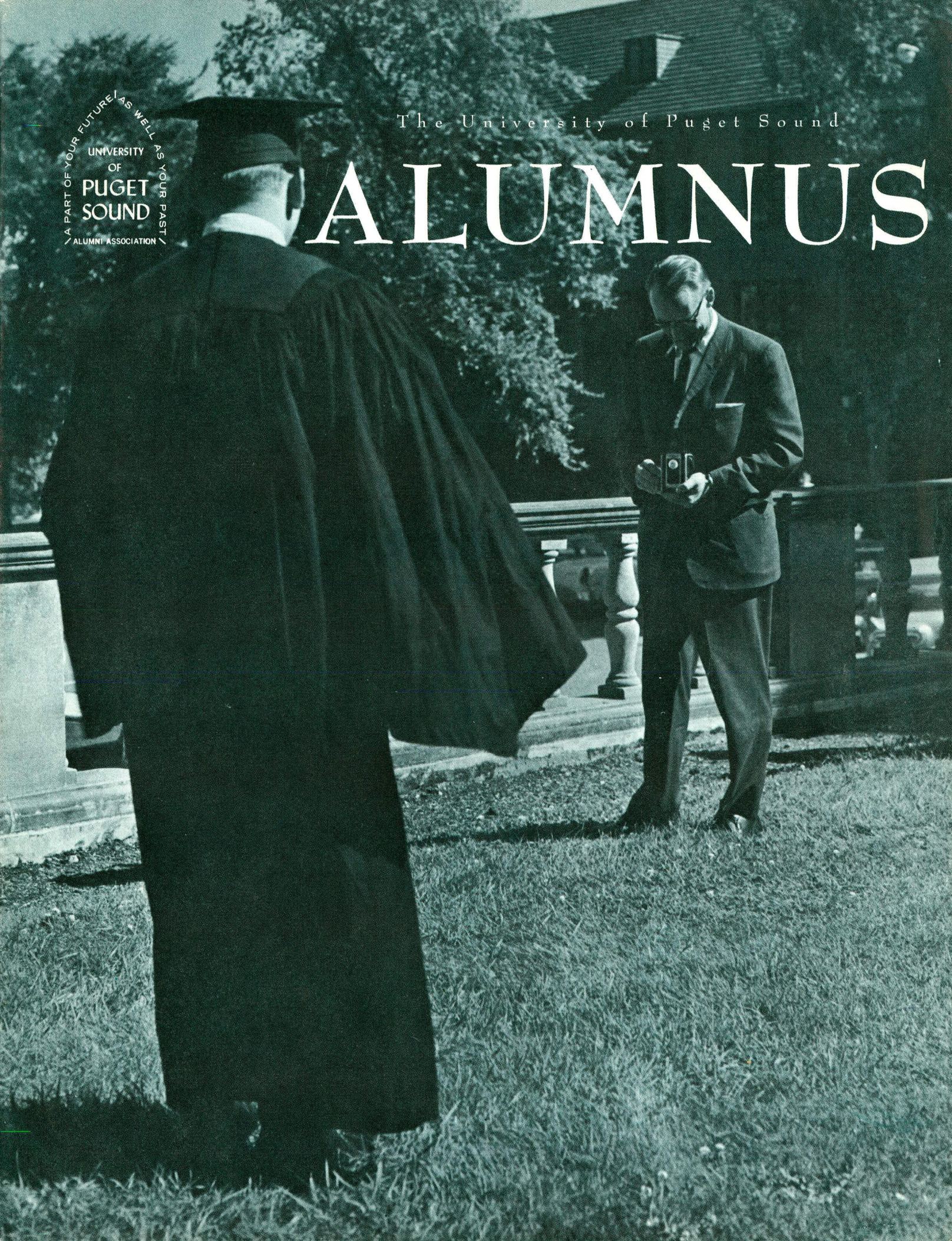


A PART OF YOUR FUTURE! AS WELL AS YOUR PAST!
UNIVERSITY
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The University of Puget Sound

ALUMNUS



ALUMNUS of University of Puget Sound

UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Member American Alumni Council

April-June, 1964

Vol. 5, No. 2

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ALUMNI REPRESENTATIVES to University of Puget Sound . . . Dr. Murray L. Johnson '35; William Stivers '50; Charles Zittel '36 Don Jaenicke '52; Dr. Eldon Chuinard '26.

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From Student Center 206 By Dave Handy

There were many items discussed at our April 22nd board meeting. I would like to summarize some of them so you will know what we are trying to accomplish, with your help.

The first item of discussion was the \$100,000.00 pledge of Alumni for the Science Building. Don Jaenicke reported that we raised \$86,417.00 towards our goal. (At this writing we are over the \$91,200.00 mark). The board voted to extend this drive until we reach our goal. With the help of **all** our alumni in this final push, we should be over our goal by summer.

Another important item of business was the discussion of the new stepped-up athletic program. There is an article about this later in this issue which I hope you will read with interest. The dedication of the new stadium is set for Sept. 26th. Mark that date on your calendar. A committee structure for the Alumni Association was then outlined. The purpose of these committees is to involve each of the board members with a specific responsibility and for them in turn to involve other alumni in their line of responsibility. It will also serve as a communication link with as many people as possible. These committees are: senior banquet, homecoming, publications, chapters, commencement reunions, and funds. If you are interested in any of these committees, I will be happy to include you in our meetings.

Due to the resignation of Bob Fincham from the board recently, the board has appointed a successor to fill his unexpired term. Our newest member is Clay Huntington, '50, who is in the advertising business in Tacoma. We thank Bob for the time and effort he has put in and we welcome Clay as a real asset to the board.

To the members of the class of 1964 congratulations and welcome to the Alumni Association. May you carry your diploma with pride! To all classes, especially the class of 1939, we'll see you at Homecoming, October 10th. To everyone we wish a pleasant summer.

HONOR AWARDS... 1964

Happy quartet are those above who received awards and honors at the traditional senior banquet in May which is sponsored by the Alumni Association. From the left are Bill Reilly, Fred Golladay, Evelyn Cella and Mark Hutcheson.



Distinguishing themselves as outstanding students in the class of 1964 are those listed here. The Alumni Association is proud to acknowledge their accomplishments and congratulate them on their commencement. Note: Perhaps seniors will want to clip these pages to insert them in their yearbook for permanent safekeeping.

ART

Florence Ruth Todd Award

A cash award to a junior or sophomore of superior native ability, diligence and good character, for the purpose of continued art studyWILLIAM TURNER

Art Department Book AwardDAVE RICHARDS

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Alpha Kappa Psi AwardFRED GOLLADAY

Charles McNary AwardWILLIAM A. REILLY

Ellery Capen Award

Awarded to a student in his junior year who shows promise in the study of accounting EARL JENSEN

Wall Street Journal AwardFRED GOLLADAY

Puget Sound Chapter, American Marketing Association Award

Will be awarded at a later date at a meeting in Seattle

CHEMISTRY

American Chemical Society PlaqueEVELYNE CELLA

Achievement in General Chemistry

Book awarded toJANET McLELLAN

Richard LaPore Award

Awarded annually to an outstanding freshman or sophomore chemistry major. Provides money for textbooks necessary for subsequent studyJOHN J. PETTERSONS

Merck Award

Textbook for outstanding chemistry studentEDWARD FYRNYS

EDUCATION

Dr. and Mrs. Powell Scholarship

An annual award to a self-supporting senior student with three years of residence, showing promise for successful public school teaching. This year it is a joint awardGARY DYER and
DARREL ERICKSON

Bess Turner Education Scholarship

This is a new award and is awarded to an outstanding student who plans to enter the teaching professionDARLENE BILLETT

ENGLISH

Ben and Slava Houston Memorial Award

To a superior student in literature, and particularly for interest in Shakespeare
KATHRYN HIROSE

Junior English Award

To an English major in his junior year who shows special promise and intellectual range
GEORGE MORFORD

GEOLOGY

Ray Williams Memorial AwardGEORGE TEAGUE

HOME ECONOMICS

Tacoma Dietetic Association Trophy

Annual recognition of a major in home economics for activities and scholarshipLANA WILSON

Home Economics Spirit Award PlaqueBETTY WOHLMACHER



PHT degrees are preciously earned. These are the humorous but sincere awards made for the effort of "Putting Husband Through" and which traditionally are presented by Mrs. R. Franklin Thompson to the wives of graduating men. Above Mrs. Georgina Brewington receives her PHT diploma from the president's wife.

MUSIC

Garrigues Foundation Music Scholarship

Full tuition and fees (\$900.00 awarded annually to the music student considered to show the most promiseLINDA SANDERSON

Cleone Soule Music Scholarship

\$200.00 for an outstanding music student, on the basis of good character, academic record and needDIANE MARTIN

Presser Foundation Music Scholarship

\$400.00 awarded to a music student of good character, scholarship and talentPHIL JONES

Sigma Alpha Iota Alumnae Music Scholarship

\$100.00 awarded annually to a woman majoring in music who possesses a creditable academic record and outstanding music talent.....ROBERTA KUNTO

Richard Sumers Memorial Plaque

Recognition of a music student who, by musical activities, has made the greatest contribution to fellow students BETH PEDERSON

Sigma Alpha Iota Honor Certificate

Awarded by the national officers to the graduating senior in the local chapter with the highest grade point averageVIRGINIA CLINTON

continued on page eighteen

Talk on Campus

PHILATELISTS AT WORK . . .

To many persons, Mt. Rainier means Tacoma; Fujiyama means Japan and fjords mean Norway. On that principle, the geology department is in the process of collecting stamps which identify an area by its topography. Already 100-150 stamps have been collected through the efforts of Norman Anderson, associate professor of geology, and Mrs. Kenneth Rees, 1501 N. Prospect, Tacoma, an avid stamp collector.

The project began about three years ago when Prof. Anderson casually indicated to Mrs. Rees an interest in a geological collection for the university. Since then, both he and Mrs. Rees have gathered many stamps depicting the geological features of many countries. Work on the project increased last summer when Ted Wiley, a retired army major and former employee in the university's stock room, began investigating stamps printed with a fluorescent ink actuated by ultraviolet light. He borrowed the university's lamp for his project, then became involved in the university's collection.

The collection seeks any stamps related to geology. Included already are stamps showing volcanoes, geysers, fossils, gold, silver, oil, tin and iron ore. Russian stamps commemorating meteorites and U.S. stamps on conservation are also part of the collection, along with some on the gem and salt industries.

Perhaps the most spectacular are those of the Japanese National Park series, miniature paintings of seashores, cliffs, lakes, mountains and streams. One stamp pictures the Chichibu mountain in Nikko National Park. The stamp is done in shades of reddish brown and shows rolling hills with trees in the foreground and Japanese writing in two corners.

The collection also contains stamps of the American National Park series, depicting Mt. Rainier, Zion, Crater Lake, Yosemite, Grand Canyon, Glacier and Yellowstone Parks.

Of special interest to Prof. Anderson is a stamp depicting the rugged island of Corregidor, as he was among the first troops to reoccupy the island during the second world war.

Still other stamps include a fossil group, with a Swiss stamp showing a salamander fossil, a Cuban stamp with a megalocnus skeleton, a Swiss starfish and Swiss and Cuban ammonites.

Eventually, Prof. Anderson hopes to make the collection more complete for display purposes and for lending to groups.

IN 4/4 TIME . . .

A marching band, whose debut will coincide with the opening of the new 3000-seat John S. Baker Memorial Stadium next autumn, will be a new feature of football half-time. Although UPS has had a pep band for several years, as well as a concert band, the introduction of a marching band will require students to learn field maneuvers and practice sessions have already started. A band of 56 members is anticipated.

WRITES OPERA . . .

Dr. Leroy Ostransky, professor of music theory, has written a second opera, "The Melting of Molly", which will be performed in 1965 by the Adelphians. The comic opera, in one act with four singers in three scenes, deals with the contemporary theme of eating and dieting.

NATIONAL OFFICE . . .

Sally Jo Vasicko, a junior at UPS, was elected national president of the Intercollege Associated Women Students at the regional convention in March at the University of Washington. She replaces Miss Linda Hurd of the University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y. Miss Vasicko will be the presiding officer at the national convention next spring on the University of Utah in Salt Lake City. A political science major, she is minoring in French and history. She is a member of Alpha Phi, and a former member of Spurs.

Talk on Campus ... *continued*

SUMMER GRANTS . . .

Summer study grants have been awarded to four professors. Margaret Myles, associate professor of voice and Elizabeth Waggoner, associate professor and director of the School of Occupational Therapy, will go to Europe to study in their particular fields. Dr. Wilbur Baisinger, professor of speech and department chairman, will study at the University of Washington; Dr. Robert D. Sprenger will attend advanced lectures and learn about research programs in biochemistry and organic chemistry at Oregon State University and the University of California at Berkeley.

PARENTS WEEKEND . . .

The third annual parents weekend took place on campus March 13 and 14, sponsored by Associated Women Students. Professors participated in lectures and Dr. Franklin Thompson addressed the banquet.

COFFEE TIME . . .

A coffee shop with an Old English atmosphere has replaced the ping pong tables of the former recreation room at the Student Center. Located in the basement, the coffee shop has been named Cellar X in keeping with the Tudor Gothic design found throughout the campus.

CAMPUS SPEAKER . . .

Dr. Edward Goldberg, professor of chemistry at Scripps Institution on Oceanography, University of California at LaJolla, lectured on campus in March. His topics were "The Oceans as a Geological System" and "The Oceans as a Chemical System." The lectures were part of the American Geophysical Union's visiting Scientists Program in Geophysics.

NEW MUSIC . . .

A new pipe organ has been installed in the Recital Hall of the School of Music. The organ, the university's second in the music building, is the gift of Mrs. Ruth Marie Veldee of Tacoma in memory of her mother, Mrs. Ella Frances Donovan. The instrument will be used for teaching and recitals and is a two manual and pedal instrument designed and built by Schlicker Organ Co. of Buffalo, N. Y.

EARNs FELLOWSHIP . . .

Mrs. Lillian J. Randall, '64, Gig Harbor, has been chosen by Harvard University as one of 10 national winners in the Prize Fellowship Competition in Mathematics and Science. A cash grant of \$4700 is part of the award. She also has been admitted to candidacy for Master of Arts in Teaching degree in the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

BENEFACTOR'S DEATH . . .

Truman Wesley Collins, son of the late Everell S. Collins, Portland, Ore., businessman for whom the UPS library is named, passed away in Portland in February. He was president of Collins Pine Co., an officer of several logging companies, active in the Methodist Church, Boy Scout and YMCA work and was president of the board of trustees of Willamette University. Upon the death of the elder Mr. Collins, his sons and daughter, Truman, Alton and Mrs. Elmer Goudy, carried out their father's wish that UPS have an excellent library.

GRANT TO UPS . . .

A \$1500 grant has been made to UPS by the Shell Companies Foundation under the program of Shell Assists, which is devoted to assisting privately supported colleges and universities.

EARLY ALUMS PICNIC . . .

The Early Alums Picnic has been scheduled for Saturday, July 25, according to this year's chairman, Mrs. J. P. Fullager. The picnic is to be held on campus again this year.

The Early Alums Picnic is for those alumni who attended UPS before the campus was moved to its present location. This includes classes from 1893 to 1927.

More detailed information will be sent to the Early Alums in the near future.



A photograph of students on campus, 2nd and 3rd generation of former students. No higher compliment may be paid to Alma Mater than the establishment of a family tradition of graduating from UPS. Half of the three score children of alumni, now on campus, were able to pose for the accompanying picture. See anyone you know?

SECOND AND THIRD GENERATION STUDENTS

1st row, left to right: Mary C. Johnson '66, daughter of Mildred McKenzie Johnson '41; Isa Werny '67, daughter of Bertel Weis Werny '58; Catherine A. Heuston '66, daughter of F. B. Heuston '34; Marilyn Albertson '64, daughter of C. Gene and Sally Jenson Albertson '40 and '39; Elizabeth K. Hill '67, daughter of Thomas A. and Betty Jane Pyle Hill Jr., '50 and '43; Deanna Dague '64, daughter of Minabel Stephens Dague '31; and Verna Peterson '64, daughter of Ethel Marie Peterson '30.

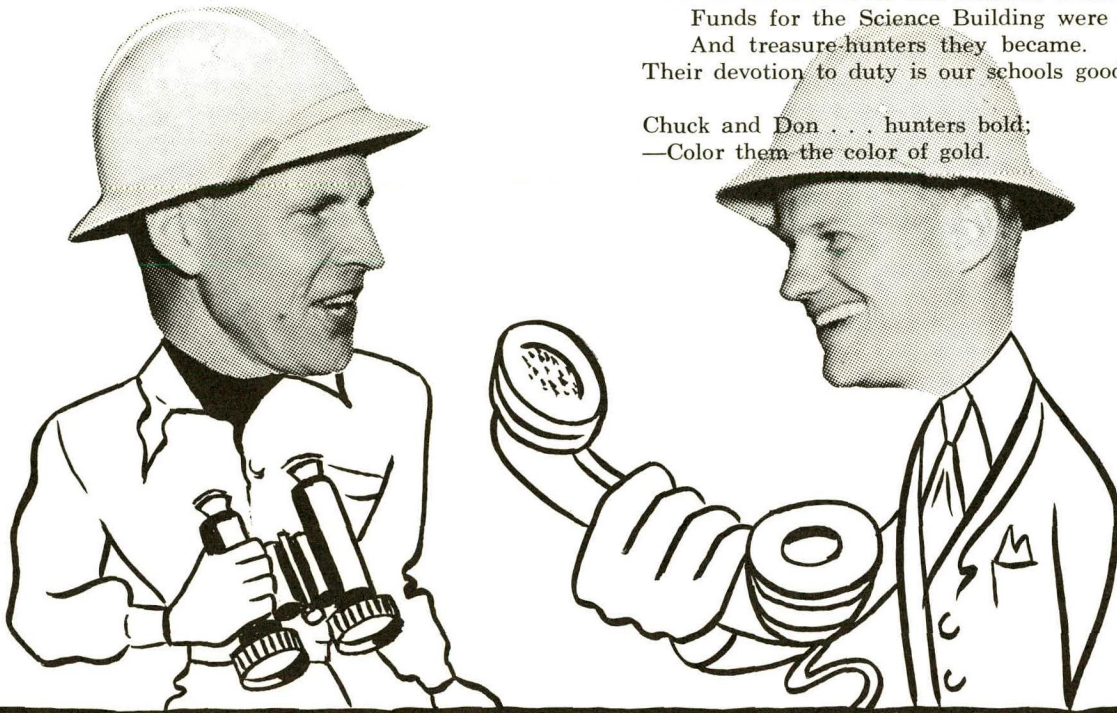
2nd row: Suzanne Wilcox '66, daughter of Truman and Mildred Grosser Wilcox '35 and '35; Catherine Zittel '66, daughter of Charles B. and Ann Strobel Zittel '36 and '37; Elaine Hazleton '64 daughter of Harriet Rosenzweig Hazleton '34; Sara Jane Booth '64, daughter of C. Amos and Thelma Gander Booth '29 and '32; Jerry Boyd '66, son of Mildred Brown Boyd '38; John Countryman '65, son of Edith Allen Countryman '39 and grandson of Harry and Edith Marlatt Allen '09, deceased; Curtis Sprague '64, son of Carroll H. and Frances Sanders Sprague '34 and '34, and grandson of Dr. Roy L. Sprague '21, deceased; Jan A. Edwards '65, daughter of Herbert M. and Mary Elizabeth Tuck Edwards '36 and '36.

3rd row: Robbin Piety '64, daughter of Eugene and Robbin Keir Piety '33 and '57; Frank Bower '64, son of Frank Bower '33; Elizabeth Brown '67, daughter of Dr. Ralph and Lillian Burkland Brown '28 and '29; Russell Kasselmann, son of Russell Kasselmann '32; Robert Moles '67, son of Robert Moles '45; Stanton Warburton '64 son of Stanton and Greta Miller Warburton '23 and '21; Bruce Teats '66 son of Dr. Govnor Teats '34; Vic Nelson '66 son of Dr. Martin E. Nelson '37; Douglas Nickson '67, son of Roy and Goldie Oviatt Nickson, '54 and '54. 4th row: John McKnight '66, son of Richard and Audrey Albertson McKnight, '40 and '42; George Brown '65, son of Dr. Ralph and Lillian Burkland Brown, '28 and '29; Robert Sprenger, Jr. '67, son of Robert Sprenger, '40; Mark Honeywell '66 son of Valen H. Honeywell '38; James Montgomerie '64, son of James Montgomerie '35; and George Teats, son of Dr. Govnor Teats, '34.

Those absent when the picture was taken and we know were second generation students are: David Arntson '67, son of James and June Peele Arntson, '41 and '40; Minerva Calugas '66, daughter of Jose Calugas, '61; Christopher Curran '67, son of Charles and Mary Louise Wortman Curran '35 and '36; Dianne Davidson '65, daughter of Julius and Martha Forsythe Davidson, '35 and '35; Jesse Dawkins, Jr., '64, son of Jesse Dawkins, '38; Susan G. Ferguson, '65, daughter of J. D. and Geraldine Whitworth Ferguson, '30 and '31; Diane Garland '67, daughter of Philip and Janice Green Garland, '43 and '47; Charles Lamka '66, son of Dewane and Darline Irle Lamka, '42 and '40; Michael Pettibone '65, son of Dr. Deane Pettibone '33; Saxon Rawlings '65, son of Helen Hite Rawlings, '56; Janice Shannon, '66, daughter of Marcia Woods Shannon, '40; Lisette Shaw '64, daughter of Donald and Katherine Mann Shaw '36 and '35; Carol Strobel '64, daughter of Robert and Elsie Korpela Strobel '33 and '33; Paul Calderon '66, son of Dorothy Bell Calderon '31.

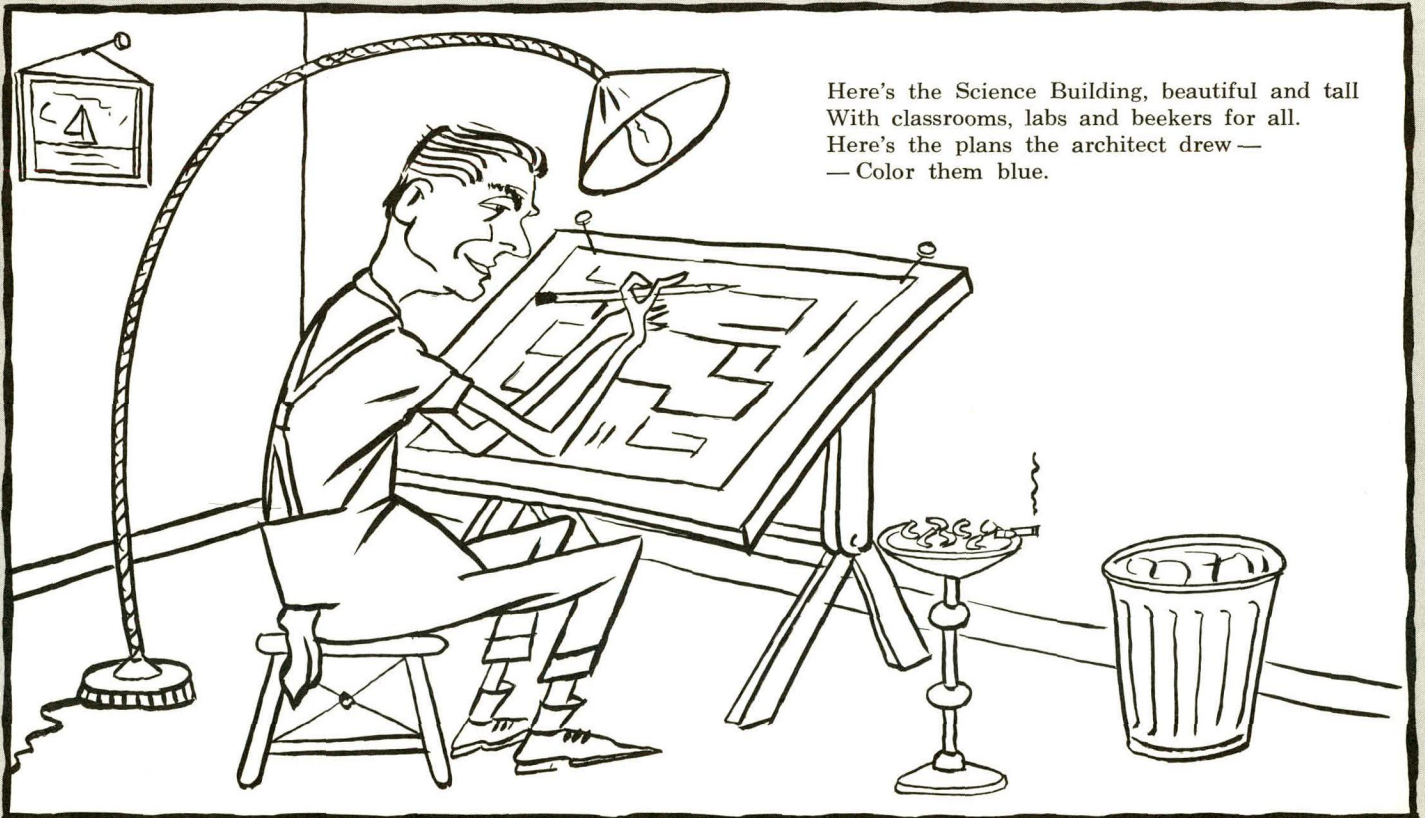
There were two lads named Don and Chuck
 Who led the search for one hundred thousand bucks
 Funds for the Science Building were their aim
 And treasure-hunters they became.
 Their devotion to duty is our schools good luck.

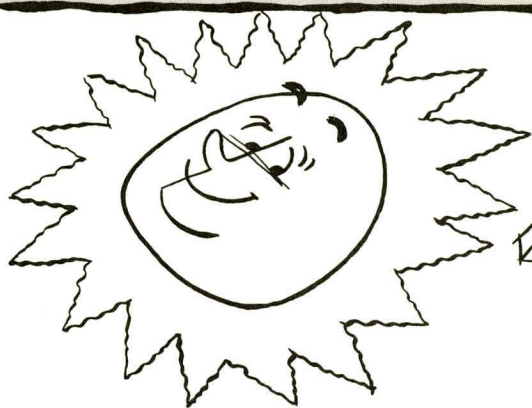
Chuck and Don . . . hunters bold;
 —Color them the color of gold.



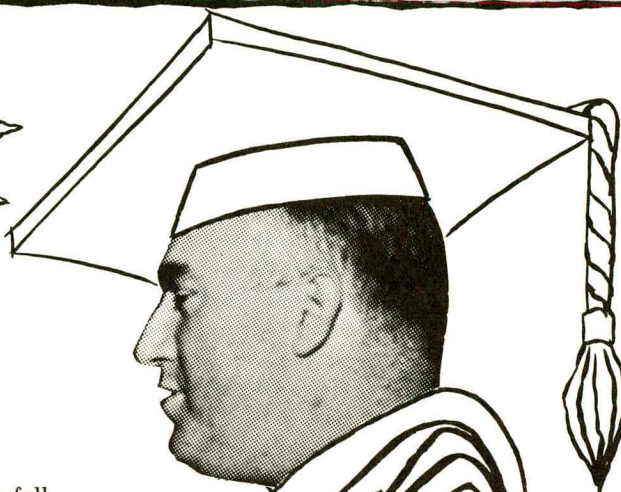
THE ALUM'S - - - - -

Here's the Science Building, beautiful and tall
 With classrooms, labs and beekers for all.
 Here's the plans the architect drew —
 —Color them blue.

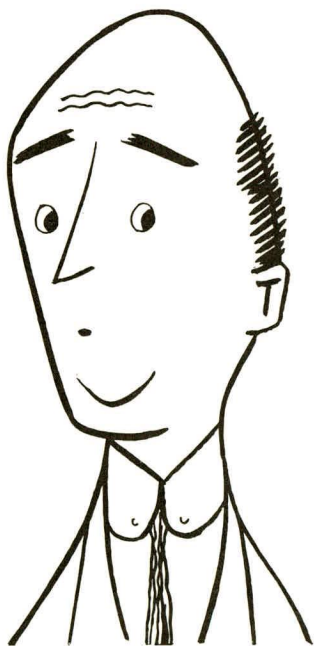




It brings a smile to the president's face
As he thinks of the space
Where they'll break the ground in the fall
For the handsome, progressive Science hall.
He's so glad for the money —
Color him sunny.



-- COLORING BOOK



"Sign me up, I'll give" this Alum once said
Better color his face an embarrassed red
(He didn't).



Here's an Alum, who, quick as a wink
Sent in his dollar — color him tickled pink.

Hi, fellow Alums, and especially you in the class of '39:

Already we are planning for the most joyous reunion of all, to take place at Homecoming this fall. This is the reunion of all our classmates and I'm hoping for a 100 per cent attendance. Circle the date, Oct. 10.

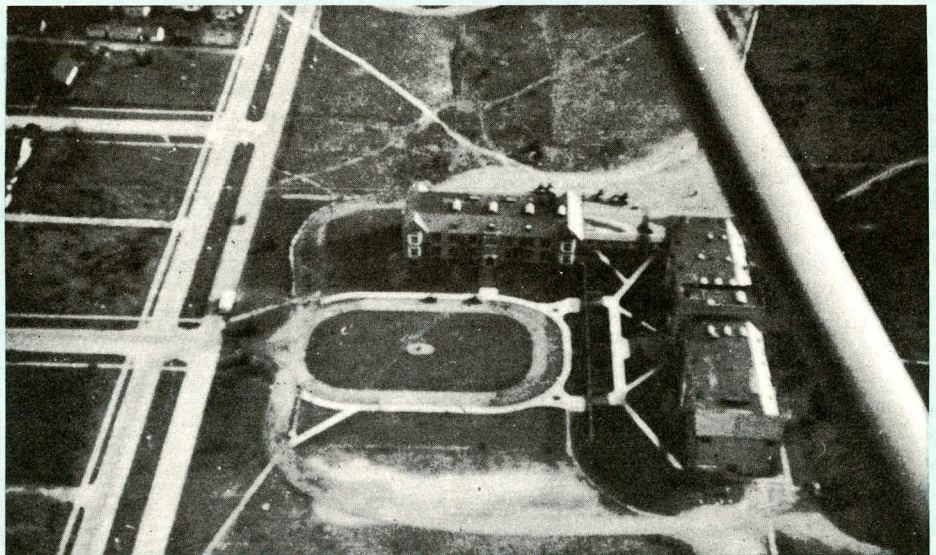
Your class president,

Russ Perkins

C. Russell Perkins

Homecoming

Class of 39



Aerial photo of campus, 1939, and on opposite page of campus, 1964.





A *SPECIAL FEATURE*



University alumni will determine the good or bad financial health of U.S. higher education in the years to come. This special feature will provide insight into the broad problems connected with financing higher education. We commend it to your careful and thoughtful attention.



The Money Behind Our Colleges

ARE AMERICA's colleges and universities in good financial health—or bad?

Are they pricing themselves out of many students' reach? Or can—and should—students and their parents carry a greater share of the cost of higher education?

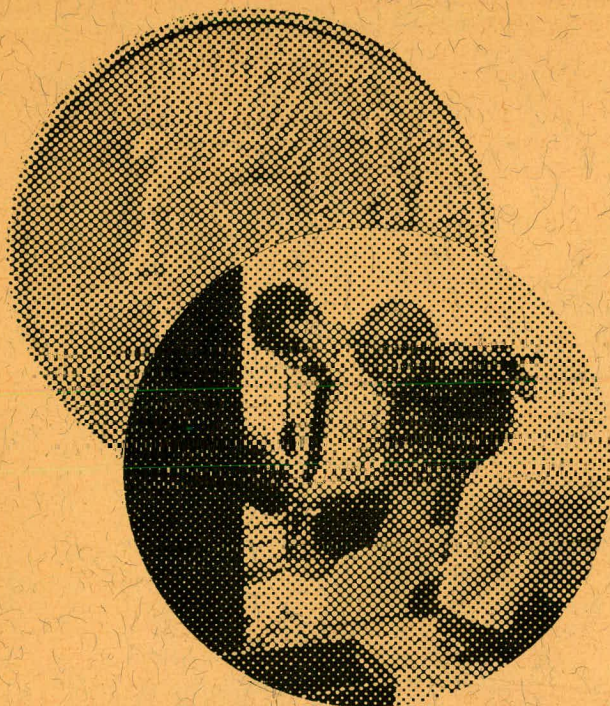
Can state and local governments appropriate more money for higher education? Or is there a danger that taxpayers may “revolt”?

Does the federal government—now the third-largest provider of funds to higher education—pose a threat to the freedom of our colleges and universities? Or is the “threat” groundless, and should higher education seek even greater federal support?

Can private donors—business corporations, religious denominations, foundations, alumni, and alumnae—increase their gifts to colleges and universities as greatly as some authorities say is necessary? Or has private philanthropy gone about as far as it can go?

There is no set of “right” answers to such questions. College and university financing is complicated, confusing, and often controversial, and even the administrators of the nation's institutions of higher learning are not of one mind as to what the best answers are.

One thing is certain: financing higher education is not a subject for “insiders,” alone. Everybody has a stake in it.



Where U.S. colleges and universities get their income

THESE DAYS, most of America's colleges and universities manage to make ends meet. Some do not: occasionally, a college shuts its doors, or changes its character, because in the jungle of educational financing it has lost the fiscal fitness to survive. Certain others, qualified observers suspect, hang onto life precariously, sometimes sacrificing educational quality to conserve their meager resources. But most U.S. colleges and universities survive, and many do so with some distinction. On the surface, at least, they appear to be enjoying their best financial health in history.

The voice of the bulldozer is heard in our land, as new buildings go up at a record rate. Faculty salaries in most institutions—at critically low levels not long ago—are, if still a long distance from the high-tax brackets, substantially better than they used to be. Appropriations of state funds for higher education are at an all-time high. The federal government is pouring money into the campuses at an unprecedented rate. Private gifts and grants were never more numerous. More students than ever before, paying higher fees than ever before, crowd the classrooms.

How real is this apparent prosperity? Are there danger signals? One purpose of this report is to help readers find out.

HOW DO colleges and universities get the money they run on? By employing a variety of financing processes and philosophies. By conducting, says one participant, the world's busiest patchwork quilting-bee.

U.S. higher education's balance sheets—the latest of which shows the country's colleges and universities receiving more than \$7.3 billion in current-fund income—have been known to baffle even those men and women who are at home in the depths of a corporate financial statement. Perusing them, one learns that even the basic terms have lost their old, familiar meanings.

“Private” institutions of higher education, for example, receive enormous sums of “public” money—including more federal research funds than go to all so-called “public” colleges and universities.

And “public” institutions of higher education own some of the largest “private” endowments. (The endowment of the University of Texas, for instance, has a higher book value than Yale's.)

When the English language fails him so completely, can higher education's balance-sheet reader be blamed for his bafflement?

IN A RECENT year, U.S. colleges and universities got their current-fund income in this fashion:

20.7% came from student tuition and fees.

18.9% came from the federal government.

22.9% came from state governments.

2.6% came from local governments.

6.4% came from private gifts and grants.

9.4% was other educational and general income, including income from endowments.

17.5% came from auxiliary enterprises, such as dormitories, cafeterias, and dining halls.

1.6% was student-aid income.

Such a breakdown, of course, does not match the income picture at any actual college or university. It includes institutions of many shapes, sizes, and financial policies. Some heat their classrooms and pay their professors largely with money collected from students. Others receive relatively little from this source. Some balance their budgets with large sums from governments. Others not only receive no such funds, but may actively spurn them. Some draw substantial interest from their endowments and receive gifts and grants from a variety of sources.

"There is something very reassuring about this assorted group of patrons of higher education," writes a college president. "They are all acknowledging the benefits they derive from a strong system of colleges and universities. Churches that get clergy, communities that get better citizens, businesses that get better employees—all share in the costs of the productive machinery, along with the student . . ."

In the campus-to-campus variations there is often a deep significance; an institution's method of financing may tell as much about its philosophies as do the most eloquent passages in its catalogue. In this sense, one should understand that *whether* a college or university receives enough income to survive is only part of the story. *How* and *where* it gets its money may have an equally profound effect upon its destiny.

from Students 20.7 per cent

LAST FALL, some 4.4 million young Americans were enrolled in the nation's colleges and universities—2.7 million in public institutions, 1.7 million in private.

For most of them, the enrollment process included a stop at a cashier's office, to pay tuition and other educational fees.

How much they paid varied considerably from one campus to another. For those attending public institutions, according to a U.S. government survey, the median in 1962–63 was \$170 per year. For those attending private institutions, the median was \$690—four times as high.

There were such differences as these:

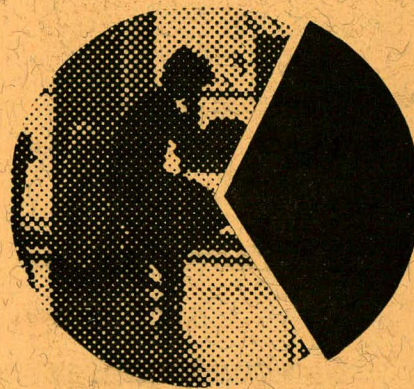
In public universities, the median charge was \$268.

In public liberal arts colleges, it was \$168.

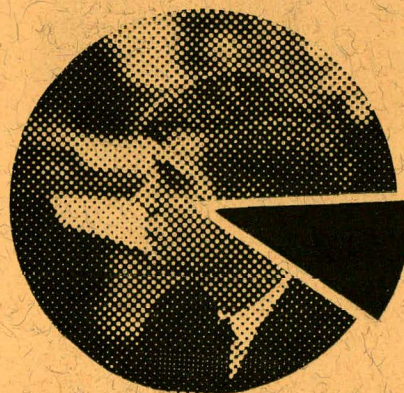
In public teachers colleges, it was \$208.

In public junior colleges, it was \$113.

Such educational fees, which do not include charges for meals or dormi-



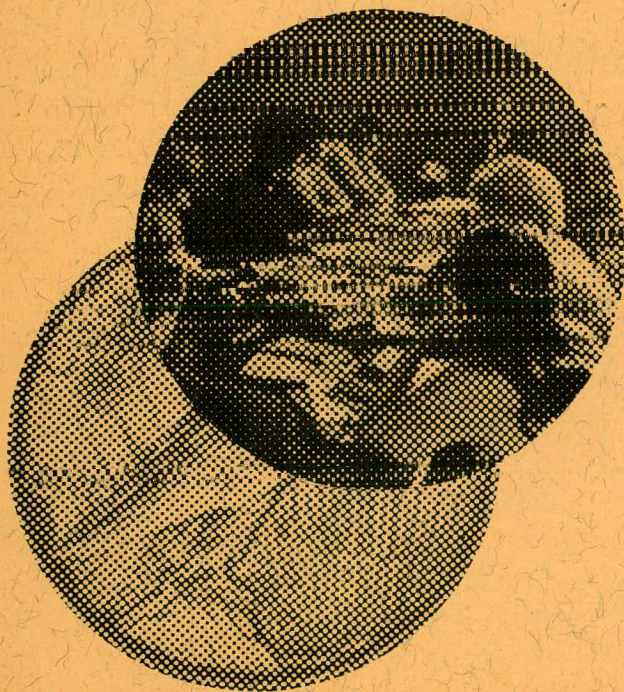
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS:
34.3% of their income
comes from student fees.



PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:
10% of their income
comes from student fees.

TUITION continued

**Are tuition charges
becoming
too burdensome?**



tory rooms, brought the nation's public institutions of higher education a total of \$415 million—one-tenth of their entire current-fund income.

By comparison:

In private universities, the median charge was \$1,038.

In private liberal arts colleges, it was \$751.

In private teachers colleges, it was \$575.

In private junior colleges, it was \$502.

In 1961-62, such student payments brought the private colleges and universities a total of \$1.1 billion—more than one-third of their entire current-fund income.

From all students, in all types of institution, America's colleges and universities thus collected a total of \$1.5 billion in tuition and other educational fees.

NO NATION puts more stock in maximum college attendance by its youth than does the United States," says an American report to an international committee. "Yet no nation expects those receiving higher education to pay a greater share of its cost."

The leaders of both private and public colleges and universities are worried by this paradox.

Private-institution leaders are worried because they have no desire to see their campuses closed to all but the sons and daughters of well-to-do families. But, in effect, this is what may happen if students must continue to be charged more than a third of the costs of providing higher education—costs that seem to be eternally on the rise. (Since one-third is the average for *all* private colleges and universities, the students' share of costs is lower in some private colleges and universities, considerably higher in others.)

Public-institution leaders are worried because, in the rise of tuition and other student fees, they see the eventual collapse of a cherished American dream: equal educational opportunity for all. Making students pay a greater part of the cost of public higher education is no mere theoretical threat; it is already taking place, on a broad scale. Last year, half of the state universities and land grant institutions surveyed by the federal government reported that, in the previous 12 months, they had had to increase the tuition and fees charged to home-state students. More than half had raised their charges to students who came from other states.

CAN THE RISE in tuition rates be stopped—at either public or private colleges and universities?

A few vocal critics think it should not be; that tuition should, in fact, go up. Large numbers of students can afford considerably more than they are now paying, the critics say.

"Just look at the student parking lots. You and I are helping to pay for those kids' cars with our taxes," one campus visitor said last fall.

Asked an editorial in a Tulsa newspaper:

“Why should taxpayers, most of whom have not had the advantage of college education, continue to subsidize students in state-supported universities who have enrolled, generally, for the frank purpose of eventually earning more than the average citizen?”

An editor in Omaha had similar questions:

“Why shouldn’t tuition cover more of the rising costs? And why shouldn’t young people be willing to pay higher tuition fees, and if necessary borrow the money against their expected earnings? And why shouldn’t tuition charges have a direct relationship to the prospective earning power—less in the case of the poorer-paid professions and more in the case of those which are most remunerative?”

Such questions, or arguments-in-the-form-of-questions, miss the main point of tax-supported higher education, its supporters say.

“The primary beneficiary of higher education is society,” says a joint statement of the State Universities Association and the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

“The process of making students pay an increasing proportion of the costs of higher education will, if continued, be disastrous to American society and to American national strength.

“It is based on the theory that higher education benefits only the individual and that he should therefore pay immediately and directly for its cost—through borrowing if necessary. . . .

“This is a false theory. . . . It is true that great economic and other benefits do accrue to the individual, and it is the responsibility of the individual to help pay for the education of others on this account—through taxation and through voluntary support of colleges and universities, in accordance with the benefits received. But even from the narrowest of economic standpoints, a general responsibility rests on society to finance higher education. The businessman who has things to sell is a beneficiary, whether he attends college or not, whether his children do or not. . . .”

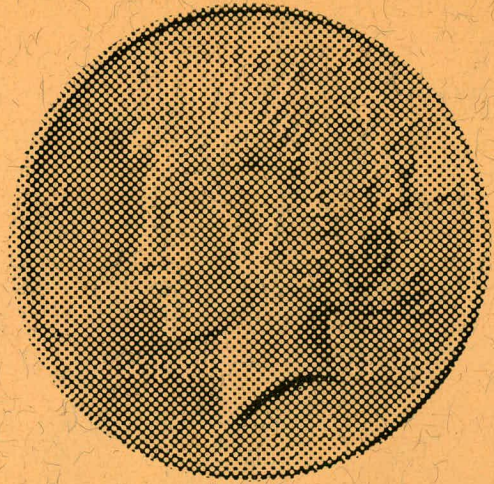
Says a university president: “I am worried, as are most educators, about the possibility that we will price ourselves out of the market.”

For private colleges—already forced to charge for a large part of the cost of providing higher education—the problem is particularly acute. As costs continue to rise, where will private colleges get the income to meet them, if not from tuition?

After studying 100 projections of their budgets by private liberal arts colleges, Sidney G. Tickton, of the Fund for the Advancement of Education, flatly predicted:

“Tuition will be much higher ten years hence.”

Already, Mr. Tickton pointed out, tuition at many private colleges is beyond the reach of large numbers of students, and scholarship aid isn’t large enough to help. “Private colleges are beginning to realize that they haven’t been taking many impecunious students in recent years. The figures show that they can be expected to take an even smaller proportion in the future.



**Or should students
carry a heavier
share of the costs?**

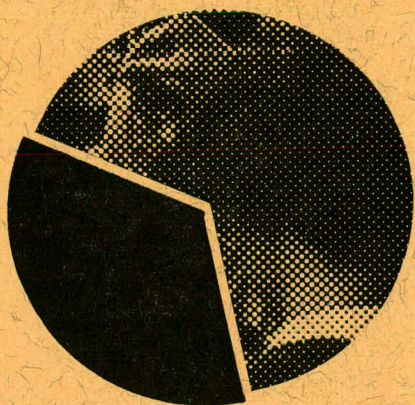
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TUITION continued



PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS:
1.4% of their income
comes from the states.

22.9 per cent from States



PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:
39.7% of their income
comes from the states.

“The facts are indisputable. Private colleges may not like to admit this or think of themselves as educators of only the well-heeled, but the signs are that they aren’t likely to be able to do very much about it in the decade ahead.”

What is the outlook at public institutions? Members of the Association of State Colleges and Universities were recently asked to make some predictions on this point. The consensus:

They expect the tuition and fees charged to their home-state students to rise from a median of \$200 in 1962–63 to \$230, five years later. In the previous five years, the median tuition had increased from \$150 to \$200. Thus the rising-tuition trend would not be stopped, they felt—but it would be slowed.

THE ONLY alternative to higher tuition, whether at public or private institutions, is increased income from other sources—taxes, gifts, grants. If costs continue to increase, such income will have to increase not merely in proportion, but at a faster rate—if student charges are to be held at their present levels.

What are the prospects for these other sources of income? See the pages that follow.

COLLEGES and universities depend upon many sources for their financial support. But one source towers high above all the rest: the American taxpayer.

The taxpayer provides funds for higher education through all levels of government—federal, state, and local.

Together, in the most recent year reported, governments supplied 44.4 per cent of the current-fund income of all U.S. colleges and universities—a grand total of \$3.2 billion.

This was more than twice as much as all college and university students paid in tuition fees. It was nearly seven times the total of all private gifts and grants.

By far the largest sums for educational purposes came from state and local governments: \$1.9 billion, altogether. (Although the federal government’s over-all expenditures on college and university campuses were large—nearly \$1.4 billion—all but \$262 million was earmarked for research.)

STATES HAVE HAD a financial interest in higher education since the nation’s founding. (Even before independence, Harvard and other colonial colleges had received government support.) The first state university, the University of Georgia, was chartered in 1785. As settlers

moved west, each new state received two townships of land from the federal government, to support an institution of higher education.

But the true flourishing of publicly supported higher education came after the Civil War. State universities grew. Land-grant colleges were founded, fostered by the Morrill Act of 1862. Much later, local governments entered the picture on a large scale, particularly in the junior-college field.

Today, the U.S. system of publicly supported colleges and universities is, however one measures it, the world's greatest. It comprises 743 institutions (345 local, 386 state, 12 federal), compared with a total of 1,357 institutions that are privately controlled.

Enrollments in the public colleges and universities are awesome, and certain to become more so.

As recently as 1950, half of all college and university students attended private institutions. No longer—and probably never again. Last fall, the public colleges and universities enrolled 60 per cent—one million more students than did the private institutions. And, as more and more young Americans go to college in the years ahead, both the number and the proportion attending publicly controlled institutions will soar.

By 1970, according to one expert projection, there will be 7 million college and university students. Public institutions will enroll 67 per cent of them.

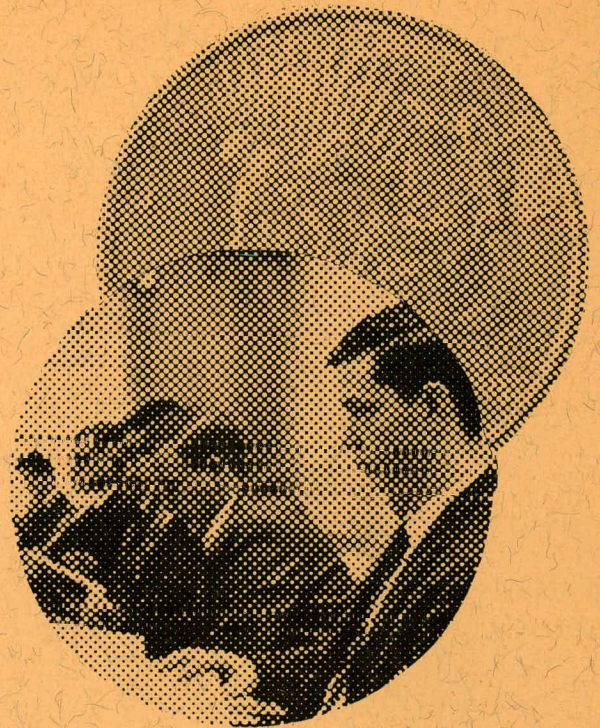
By 1980, there will be 10 million students. Public institutions will enroll 75 per cent of them.

THE FINANCIAL implications of such enrollments are enormous. Will state and local governments be able to cope with them?

In the latest year for which figures have been tabulated, the current-fund income of the nation's public colleges and universities was \$4.1 billion. Of this total, state and local governments supplied more than \$1.8 billion, or 44 per cent. To this must be added \$790 million in capital outlays for higher education, including \$613 million for new construction.

In the fast-moving world of public-college and university financing, such heady figures are already obsolete. At present, reports the Committee for Economic Development, expenditures for higher education are the fastest-growing item of state and local-government financing. Between 1962 and 1968, while expenditures for all state and local-government activities will increase by about 50 per cent, expenditures for higher education will increase 120 per cent. In 1962, such expenditures represented 9.5 per cent of state and local tax income; in 1968, they will take 12.3 per cent.

Professor M.M. Chambers, of the University of Michigan, has totted up each state's tax-fund appropriations to colleges and universities (see list, next page). He cautions readers not to leap to interstate comparisons; there are too many differences between the practices of the 50 states to make such an exercise valid. But the differences do not obscure



**Will state taxes
be sufficient to meet
the rocketing demand?**

CONTINUED

STATE FUNDS continued

State Tax Funds For Higher Education

	Fiscal 1963	Change from 1961	
Alabama.....	\$22,051,000	— \$346,000	— 1.5%
Alaska.....	3,301,000	+ 978,000	+42%
Arizona.....	20,422,000	+ 4,604,000	+29%
Arkansas.....	16,599,000	+ 3,048,000	+22.5%
California....	243,808,000	+48,496,000	+25%
Colorado.....	29,916,000	+ 6,634,000	+28.25%
Connecticut...	15,948,000	+ 2,868,000	+22%
Delaware.....	5,094,000	+ 1,360,000	+36.5%
Florida.....	46,043,000	+ 8,780,000	+23.5%
Georgia.....	32,162,000	+ 4,479,000	+21%
Hawaii.....	10,778,000	+ 3,404,000	+46%
Idaho.....	10,137,000	+ 1,337,000	+15.25%
Illinois.....	113,043,000	+24,903,000	+28.25%
Indiana.....	62,709,000	+12,546,000	+25%
Iowa.....	38,914,000	+ 4,684,000	+13.5%
Kansas.....	35,038,000	+ 7,099,000	+25.5%
Kentucky.....	29,573,000	+ 9,901,000	+50.25%
Louisiana....	46,760,000	+ 2,203,000	+ 5%
Maine.....	7,429,000	+ 1,830,000	+32.5%
Maryland.....	29,809,000	+ 3,721,000	+20.5%
Massachusetts.	16,503,000	+ 3,142,000	+23.5%
Michigan....	104,082,000	+ 6,066,000	+ 6%
Minnesota....	44,058,000	+ 5,808,000	+15.25%
Mississippi...	17,500,000	+ 1,311,000	+ 8%
Missouri.....	33,253,000	+ 7,612,000	+29.5%

continued opposite

the fact that, between fiscal year 1961 and fiscal 1963, all states except Alabama and Montana increased their tax-fund appropriations to higher education. The average was a whopping 24.5 per cent.

Can states continue to increase appropriations? No one answer will serve from coast to coast.

Poor states will have a particularly difficult problem. The Southern Regional Education Board, in a recent report, told why:

"Generally, the states which have the greatest potential demand for higher education are the states which have the fewest resources to meet the demand. Rural states like Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and South Carolina have large numbers of college-age young people and relatively small per-capita income levels." Such states, the report concluded, can achieve educational excellence only if they use a larger proportion of their resources than does the nation as a whole.

A leading Western educator summed up his state's problem as follows:

"Our largest age groups, right now, are old people and youngsters approaching college age. Both groups depend heavily upon the producing, taxpaying members of our economy. The elderly demand state-financed welfare; the young demand state-financed education.

"At present, however, the producing part of our economy is composed largely of 'depression babies'—a comparatively small group. For the next few years, their per-capita tax burden will be pretty heavy, and it may be hard to get them to accept any big increases."

But the alternatives to more tax money for public colleges and universities—higher tuition rates, the turning away of good students—may be even less acceptable to many taxpayers. Such is the hope of those who believe in low-cost, public higher education.

EVERY projection of future needs shows that state and local governments must increase their appropriations vastly, if the people's demands for higher education are to be met. The capacity of a government to make such increases, as a California study has pointed out, depends on three basic elements:

- 1) The size of the "stream of income" from which the support for higher education must be drawn;
- 2) The efficiency and effectiveness of the tax system; and
- 3) The will of the people to devote enough money to the purpose.

Of these elements, the third is the hardest to analyze, in economic terms. It may well be the most crucial.

Here is why:

In their need for increased state and local funds, colleges and universities will be in competition with growing needs for highways, urban renewal, and all the other services that citizens demand of their governments. How the available tax funds will be allocated will depend, in large measure, on how the people *rank* their demands, and how insistently they make the demands known.

"No one should know better than our alumni the importance of having society invest its money and faith in the education of its young people," Allan W. Ostar, director of the Office of Institutional Research, said recently. "Yet all too often we find alumni of state universities who are not willing to provide the same opportunity to future generations that they enjoyed. Our alumni should be leading the fight for adequate tax support of our public colleges and universities.

"If they don't, who will?"

TO SOME Americans, the growth of state-supported higher education, compared with that of the private colleges and universities, has been disturbing for other reasons than its effects upon the tax rate.

One cause of their concern is a fear that government dollars inevitably will be accompanied by a dangerous sort of government control. The fabric of higher education, they point out, is laced with controversy, new ideas, and challenges to all forms of the status quo. Faculty members, to be effective teachers and researchers, must be free of reprisal or fears of reprisal. Students must be encouraged to experiment, to question, to disagree.

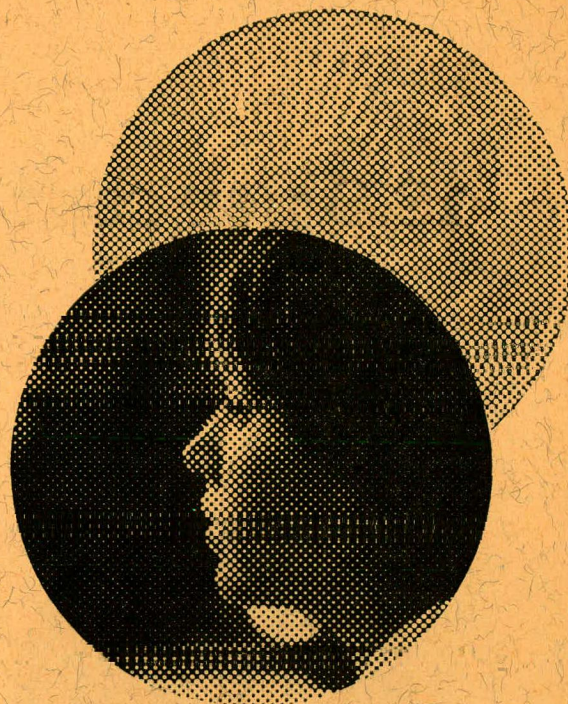
The best safeguard, say those who have studied the question, is legal autonomy for state-supported higher education: independent boards of regents or trustees, positive protections against interference by state agencies, post-audits of accounts but no line-by-line political control over budget proposals—the latter being a device by which a legislature might be able to cut the salary of an "offensive" professor or stifle another's research. Several state constitutions already guarantee such autonomy to state universities. But in some other states, college and university administrators must be as adept at politicking as at educating, if their institutions are to thrive.

Another concern has been voiced by many citizens. What will be the effects upon the country's private colleges, they ask, if the public-higher-education establishment continues to expand at its present rate? With state-financed institutions handling more and more students—and, generally, charging far lower tuition fees than the private institutions can afford—how can the small private colleges hope to survive?

President Robert D. Calkins, of the Brookings Institution, has said:

"Thus far, no promising alternative to an increased reliance on public institutions and public support has appeared as a means of dealing with the expanding demand for education. The trend may be checked, but there is nothing in sight to reverse it. . . .

"Many weak private institutions may have to face a choice between insolvency, mediocrity, or qualifying as public institutions. But enlarged opportunities for many private and public institutions will exist, often through cooperation. . . . By pooling resources, all may be strengthened. . . . In view of the recent support the liberal arts colleges have elicited, the more enterprising ones, at least, have an undisputed role for future service."



	Fiscal 1963	Change from 1961	
Montana	\$11,161,000	—\$ 70,000	— 0.5%
Nebraska	17,078,000	+ 1,860,000	+12.25%
Nevada	5,299,000	+ 1,192,000	+29%
New Hampshire	4,733,000	+ 627,000	+15.25%
New Jersey . . .	34,079,000	+ 9,652,000	+39.5%
New Mexico . . .	14,372,000	+ 3,133,000	+28%
New York	156,556,000	+67,051,000	+75%
North Carolina	36,532,000	+ 6,192,000	+20.5%
North Dakota . .	10,386,000	+ 1,133,000	+12.25%
Ohio	55,620,000	+10,294,000	+22.5%
Oklahoma	30,020,000	+ 3,000,000	+11%
Oregon	33,423,000	+ 4,704,000	+16.25%
Pennsylvania . .	56,187,000	+12,715,000	+29.5%
Rhode Island . .	7,697,000	+ 2,426,000	+46%
South Carolina	15,440,000	+ 2,299,000	+17.5%
South Dakota . .	8,702,000	+ 574,000	+ 7%
Tennessee	22,359,000	+ 5,336,000	+31.25%
Texas	83,282,000	+16,327,000	+24.5%
Utah	15,580,000	+ 2,441,000	+18.5%
Vermont	3,750,000	+ 351,000	+10.25%
Virginia	28,859,000	+ 5,672,000	+24.5%
Washington . . .	51,757,000	+ 9,749,000	+23.25%
West Virginia . .	20,743,000	+ 3,824,000	+22.5%
Wisconsin	44,670,000	+ 7,253,000	+19.5%
Wyoming	5,599,000	+ 864,000	+18.25%
TOTALS	\$1,808,825,000	+\$357,499,000	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE			+24.5%

CONTINUED

18.9 per cent from Washington

I SEEM TO SPEND half my life on the jets between here and Washington," said an official of a private university on the West Coast, not long ago.

"We've decided to man a Washington office, full time," said the spokesman for a state university, a few miles away.

For one in 20 U.S. institutions of higher education, the federal government in recent years has become one of the biggest facts of financial life. For some it is *the* biggest. "The not-so-jolly long-green giant," one man calls it.

Washington is no newcomer to the campus scene. The difference, today, is one of scale. Currently the federal government spends between \$1 billion and \$2 billion a year at colleges and universities. So vast are the expenditures, and so diverse are the government channels through which they flow to the campuses, that a precise figure is impossible to come by. The U.S. Office of Education's latest estimate, covering fiscal 1962, is that Washington was the source of \$1.389 billion—or nearly 19 per cent—of higher education's total current-fund income.

"It may readily be seen," said Congresswoman Edith Green of Oregon, in a report last year to the House Committee on Education and Labor, "that the question is not *whether* there shall be federal aid to education."

Federal aid exists. It is big and is growing.

THE word *aid*, however, is misleading. Most of the federal government's expenditures in higher education—more than four and a half times as much as for all other purposes combined—are for research that the government needs. Thus, in a sense, the government is the purchaser of a commodity; the universities, like any other producer with whom the government does business, supply that commodity. The relationship is one of *quid pro quo*.

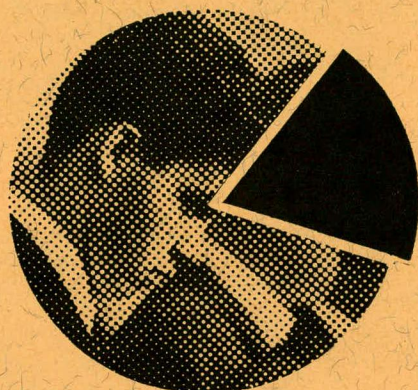
Congresswoman Green is quick to acknowledge this fact:

"What has not been . . . clear is the dependency of the federal government on the educational system. The government relies upon the universities to do those things which cannot be done by government personnel in government facilities.

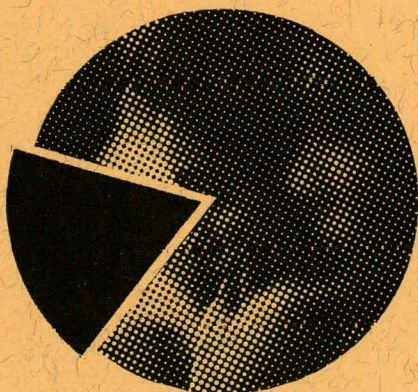
"It turns to the universities to conduct basic research in the fields of agriculture, defense, medicine, public health, and the conquest of space, and even for managing and staffing of many governmental research laboratories.

"It relies on university faculty to judge the merits of proposed research.

"It turns to them for the management and direction of its foreign aid programs in underdeveloped areas of the world.



PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS:
19.1% of their income
comes from Washington.



PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:
18.6% of their income
comes from Washington.

"It relies on them for training, in every conceivable field, of government personnel—both military and civilian."

THE FULL RANGE of federal-government relationships with U.S. higher education can only be suggested in the scope of this report. Here are some examples:

Land-grant colleges had their origins in the Morrill Land Grant College Act of 1862, when the federal government granted public lands to the states for the support of colleges "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," but not excluding science and classics. Today there are 68 such institutions. In fiscal 1962, the federal government distributed \$10.7 million in land-grant funds.

The armed forces operate officers training programs in the colleges and universities—their largest source of junior officers.

Student loans, under the National Defense Education Act, are the major form of federal assistance to undergraduate students. They are administered by 1,534 participating colleges and universities, which select recipients on the basis of need and collect the loan repayments. In fiscal 1962, more than 170,000 undergraduates and nearly 15,000 graduate students borrowed \$90 million in this way.

"The success of the federal loan program," says the president of a college for women, "is one of the most significant indexes of the important place the government has in financing private as well as public educational institutions. The women's colleges, by the way, used to scoff at the loan program. 'Who would marry a girl with a debt?' people asked. 'A girl's dowry shouldn't be a mortgage,' they said. But now more than 25 per cent of our girls have government loans, and they don't seem at all perturbed."

Fellowship grants to graduate students, mostly for advanced work in science or engineering, supported more than 35,000 persons in fiscal 1962. Cost to the government: nearly \$104 million. In addition, around 20,000 graduate students served as paid assistants on government-sponsored university research projects.

Dormitory loans through the college housing program of the Housing and Home Finance Agency have played a major role in enabling colleges and universities to build enough dormitories, dining halls, student unions, and health facilities for their burgeoning enrollments. Between 1951 and 1961, loans totaling more than \$1.5 billion were approved. Informed observers believe this program finances from 35 to 45 per cent of the total current construction of such facilities.

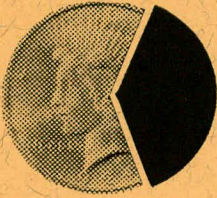
Grants for research facilities and equipment totaled \$98.5 million in fiscal 1962, the great bulk of which went to universities conducting scientific research. The National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Atomic Energy Commission are the principal sources of such grants. A Department of Defense program enables institutions to build facilities and write off the cost.

To help finance new classrooms, libraries, and laboratories, Congress last year passed a \$1.195 billion college aid program and, said President

Can federal dollars properly be called federal "aid"?

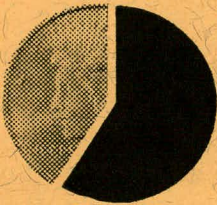


FEDERAL FUNDS continued



38%
of Federal research funds
go to these 10 institutions:

U. of California	U. of Illinois
Mass. Inst. of Technology	Stanford U.
Columbia U.	U. of Chicago
U. of Michigan	U. of Minnesota
Harvard U.	Cornell U.



59%
of Federal research funds
go to the above 10 + these 15:

U. of Wisconsin	Yale U.
U. of Pennsylvania	Princeton U.
New York U.	Iowa State U.
Ohio State U.	Cal. Inst. of Technology
U. of Washington	U. of Pittsburgh
Johns Hopkins U.	Northwestern U.
U. of Texas	Brown U.
	U. of Maryland

Johnson, thus was "on its way to doing more for education than any since the land-grant college bill was passed 100 years ago."

Support for medical education through loans to students and funds for construction was authorized by Congress last fall, when it passed a \$236 million program.

To strengthen the curriculum in various ways, federal agencies spent approximately \$9.2 million in fiscal 1962. Samples: A \$2 million National Science Foundation program to improve the content of science courses; a \$2 million Office of Education program to help colleges and universities develop, on a matching-fund basis, language and area-study centers; a \$2 million Public Health Service program to expand, create, and improve graduate work in public health.

Support for international programs involving U.S. colleges and universities came from several federal sources. Examples: Funds spent by the Peace Corps for training and research totaled more than \$7 million. The Agency for International Development employed some 70 institutions to administer its projects overseas, at a cost of about \$26 million. The State Department paid nearly \$6 million to support more than 2,500 foreign students on U.S. campuses, and an additional \$1.5 million to support more than 700 foreign professors.

BUT the greatest federal influence, on many U.S. campuses, comes through the government's expenditures for research.

As one would expect, most of such expenditures are made at universities, rather than at colleges (which, with some exceptions, conduct little research).

In the 1963 Godkin Lectures at Harvard, the University of California's President Clark Kerr called the federal government's support of research, starting in World War II, one of the "two great impacts [which], beyond all other forces, have molded the modern American university system and made it distinctive." (The other great impact: the land-grant college movement.)

At the institutions where they are concentrated, federal research funds have had marked effects. A self-study by Harvard, for example, revealed that *90 per cent* of the research expenditures in the university's physics department were paid for by the federal government; *67 per cent* in the chemistry department; and *95 per cent* in the division of engineering and applied physics.

IS THIS government-dollar dominance in many universities' research budgets a healthy development?

After analyzing the role of the federal government on their campuses, a group of universities reporting to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching agreed that "the effects [of government expenditures for campus-based research projects] have, on balance, been salutary."

Said the report of one institution:

"The opportunity to make expenditures of this size has permitted a

research effort far superior to anything that could have been done without recourse to government sponsors. . . .

"Any university that declined to participate in the growth of sponsored research would have had to pay a high price in terms of the quality of its faculty in the science and engineering areas. . . ."

However, the university-government relationship is not without its irritations.

One of the most irksome, say many institutions, is the government's failure to reimburse them fully for the "indirect costs" they incur in connection with federally sponsored research—costs of administration, of libraries, of operating and maintaining their physical plant. If the government fails to cover such costs, the universities must—often by drawing upon funds that might otherwise be spent in strengthening areas that are not favored with large amounts of federal support, *e.g.*, the humanities.

Some see another problem: faculty members may be attracted to certain research areas simply because federal money is plentiful there. "This . . . may tend to channel their efforts away from other important research and . . . from their teaching and public-service responsibilities," one university study said.

The government's emphasis upon science, health, and engineering, some persons believe, is another drawback to the federal research expenditures. "Between departments, a form of imbalance may result," said a recent critique. "The science departments and their research may grow and prosper. The departments of the humanities and social sciences may continue, at best, to maintain their *status quo*."

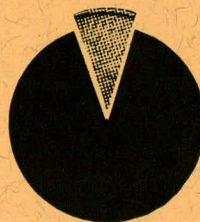
"There needs to be a National Science Foundation for the humanities," says the chief academic officer of a Southern university which gets approximately 20 per cent of its annual budget from federal grants.

"Certainly government research programs create imbalances within departments and between departments," said the spokesman for a leading Catholic institution, "but so do many other influences at work within a university. . . . Imbalances must be lived with and made the most of, if a level of uniform mediocrity is not to prevail."

THE CONCENTRATION of federal funds in a few institutions—usually the institutions which already are financially and educationally strong—makes sense from the standpoint of the *quid pro quo* philosophy that motivates the expenditure of most government funds. The strong research-oriented universities, obviously, can deliver the commodity the government wants.

But, consequently, as a recent Carnegie report noted, "federal support is, for many colleges and universities, not yet a decisive or even a highly influential fact of academic life."

Why, some persons ask, should not the government conduct equally well-financed programs in order to improve those colleges and universities which are *not* strong—and thus raise the quality of U.S. higher education as a whole?



90%

of Federal research funds

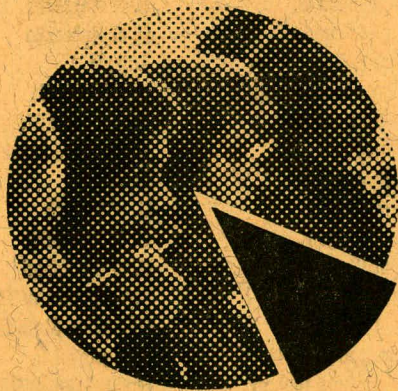
go to the 25 opposite + these 75:

Pennsylvania State U.	Wayne State U.
Duke U.	Baylor U.
U. of Southern Cal.	U. of Denver
Indiana U.	U. of Missouri
U. of Rochester	U. of Georgia
Washington U.	U. of Arkansas
U. of Colorado	U. of Nebraska
Purdue U.	Tufts U.
George Washington U.	U. of Alabama
Western Reserve U.	New Mexico State U.
Florida State U.	Washington State U.
Yeshiva U.	Boston U.
U. of Florida	U. of Buffalo
U. of Oregon	U. of Kentucky
U. of Utah	U. of Cincinnati
Tulane U.	Stevens Inst. of Technology
U. of N. Carolina	Oklahoma State U.
Michigan State U.	Georgetown U.
Polytechnic Inst. of Brooklyn	Medical Col. of Virginia
U. of Miami	Mississippi State U.
U. of Tennessee	Colorado State U.
U. of Iowa	Auburn U.
Texas A. & M. Col.	Dartmouth Col.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.	Emory U.
U. of Kansas	U. of Vermont
U. of Arizona	Brandeis U.
Vanderbilt U.	Marquette U.
Syracuse U.	Jefferson Medical Col.
Oregon State U.	Va. Polytechnic Inst.
Ga. Inst. of Technology	U. of Louisville
U. of Virginia	Kansas State U.
Rutgers U.	St. Louis U.
Louisiana State U.	West Virginia U.
Carnegie Inst. of Technology	U. of Hawaii
U. of Oklahoma	U. of Mississippi
N. Carolina State U.	Notre Dame U.
Illinois Inst. of Technology	U. of New Mexico
	Temple U.

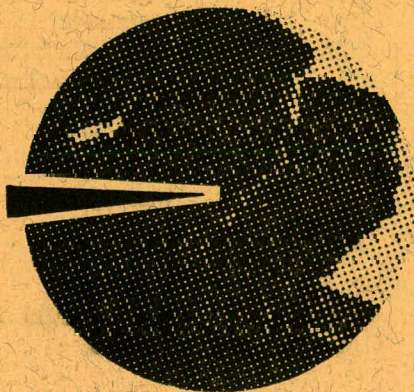
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This question is certain to be warmly debated in years to come. Coupled with philosophical support or opposition will be this pressing practical question: can private money, together with state and local government funds, solve higher education's financial problems, without resort to Washington? Next fall, when the great, long-predicted "tidal wave" of students at last reaches the nation's campuses, the time of testing will begin.

6.4 per cent from Gifts and Grants



PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS:
11.6% of their income
comes from gifts and grants.



PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:
2.3% of their income
comes from gifts and grants.

AS A SOURCE of income for U.S. higher education, private gifts and grants are a comparatively small slice on the pie charts: 11.6% for the private colleges and universities, only 2.3% for public.

But, to both types of institution, private gifts and grants have an importance far greater than these percentages suggest.

"For us," says a representative of a public university in the Midwest, "private funds mean the difference between the adequate and the excellent. The university needs private funds to serve purposes for which state funds cannot be used: scholarships, fellowships, student loans, the purchase of rare books and art objects, research seed grants, experimental programs."

"Because the state provides basic needs," says another public-university man, "every gift dollar can be used to provide for a margin of excellence."

Says the spokesman for a private liberal arts college: "We must seek gifts and grants as we have never sought them before. They are our one hope of keeping educational quality up, tuition rates down, and the student body democratic. I'll even go so far as to say they are our main hope of keeping the college, as we know it, alive."

FROM 1954-55 through 1960-61, the independent Council for Financial Aid to Education has made a biennial survey of the country's colleges and universities, to learn how much private aid they received. In four surveys, the institutions answering the council's questionnaires reported they had received more than \$2.4 billion in voluntary gifts.

Major private universities received \$1,046 million.

Private coeducational colleges received \$628 million.

State universities received nearly \$320 million.

Professional schools received \$171 million.

Private women's colleges received \$126 million.

Private men's colleges received \$117 million.

Junior colleges received \$31 million.

Municipal universities received nearly \$16 million.

Over the years covered by the CFAE's surveys, these increases took place:

Gifts to the private universities went up 95.6%.

Gifts to private coed colleges went up 82%.

Gifts to state universities went up 184%.

Gifts to professional schools went up 134%.

Where did the money come from? Gifts and grants reported to the council came from these sources:

General welfare foundations gave \$653 million.

Non-alumni donors gave \$539.7 million.

Alumni and alumnae gave \$496 million.

Business corporations gave \$345.8 million.

Religious denominations gave \$216 million.

Non-alumni, non-church groups gave \$139 million.

Other sources gave \$66.6 million.

All seven sources increased their contributions over the period.

BUT THE RECORDS of past years are only preludes to the voluntary giving of the future, experts feel.

Dr. John A. Pollard, who conducts the surveys of the Council for Financial Aid to Education, estimates conservatively that higher education will require \$9 billion per year by 1969-70, for educational and general expenditures, endowment, and plant expansion. This would be 1.3 per cent of an expected \$700 billion Gross National Product.

Two billion dollars, Dr. Pollard believes, must come in the form of private gifts and grants. Highlights of his projections:

Business corporations will increase their contributions to higher education at a rate of 16.25 per cent a year. Their 1969-70 total: \$508 million.

Foundations will increase their contributions at a rate of 14.5 per cent a year. Their 1969-70 total: \$520.7 million.

Alumni will increase their contributions at a rate of 14.5 per cent a year. Their 1969-70 total: \$591 million.

Non-alumni individuals will increase their contributions at a rate of 12.6 per cent a year. Their 1969-70 total: \$524.6 million.

Religious denominations will increase their contributions at a rate of 12.7 per cent. Their 1969-70 total: \$215.6 million.

Non-alumni, non-church groups and other sources will increase their contributions at rates of 4 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively. Their 1969-70 total: \$62 million.

"I think we must seriously question whether these estimates are realistic," said a business man, in response to Dr. Pollard's estimate of 1969-70 gifts by corporations. "Corporate funds are not a bottomless pit; the support the corporations give to education is, after all, one of the costs of doing business. . . . It may become more difficult to provide for such support, along with other foreseeable increased costs, in setting product prices. We cannot assume that all this money is going to be available simply because we want it to be. The more fruit you shake from the tree, the more difficult it becomes to find still more."

**Coming: a need
for \$9 billion
a year. Impossible?**



CONTINUED

But others are more optimistic. Says the CFAE:

"Fifteen years ago nobody could safely have predicted the level of voluntary support of higher education in 1962. Its climb has been spectacular. . . .

"So, on the record, it probably *is* safe to say that the potential of voluntary support of U.S. higher education has only been scratched. The people have developed a quenchless thirst for higher learning and, equally, the means and the will to support its institutions adequately."

ALUMNI AND ALUMNAE will have a critical role to play in determining whether the projections turn out to have been sound or unrealistic.

Of basic importance, of course, are their own gifts to their alma maters. The American Alumni Council, in its most recent year's compilation, reported that alumni support, as measured from the reports of 927 colleges and universities, had totaled \$196.7 million—a new record.

Lest this figure cause alumni and alumnae to engage in unrestrained self-congratulations, however, let them consider these words from one of the country's veteran (and most outspoken) alumni secretaries:

"Of shocking concern is the lack of interest of most of the alumni. . . . The country over, only about one-fifth on the average pay dues to their alumni associations; only one-fourth on the average contribute to their alumni funds. There are, of course, heartwarming instances where participation reaches 70 and 80 per cent, but they are rare. . . ."

Commenting on these remarks, a fund-raising consultant wrote:

"The fact that about three-fourths of college and university alumni do not contribute anything at all to their alma maters seems to be a strong indication that they lack sufficient feeling of responsibility to support these institutions. There was a day when it could be argued that this support was not forthcoming because the common man simply did not have funds to contribute to universities. While this argument is undoubtedly used today, it carries a rather hollow ring in a nation owning nearly two cars for every family and so many pleasure boats that there is hardly space left for them on available water."

Alumni support has an importance even beyond the dollars that it yields to higher education. More than 220 business corporations will match their employees' contributions. And alumni support—particularly the percentage of alumni who make gifts—is frequently used by other prospective donors as a guide to how much *they* should give.

Most important, alumni and alumnae wear many hats. They are individual citizens, corporate leaders, voters, taxpayers, legislators, union members, church leaders. In every role, they have an effect on college and university destinies. Hence it is alumni and alumnae, more than any other group, who will determine whether the financial health of U.S. higher education will be good or bad in years to come.

What will the verdict be? No reader can escape the responsibility of rendering it.

The report on this and the preceding 15 pages is the product of a cooperative endeavor in which scores of schools, colleges, and universities are taking part. It was prepared under the direction of the group listed below, who form EDITORIAL PROJECTS FOR EDUCATION, a non-profit organization associated with the American Alumni Council. (The editors, of course, speak for themselves and not for their institutions.) Copyright © 1964 by Editorial Projects for Education, Inc. All rights reserved; no part may be reproduced without express permission of the editors. Printed in U.S.A.

DENTON BEAL
Carnegie Institute of Technology

DAVID A. BURR
The University of Oklahoma

DAN ENDSLEY
Stanford University

BEATRICE M. FIELD
Tulane University

MARALYN O. GILLESPIE
Swarthmore College

L. FRANKLIN HEALD
The University of New Hampshire

CHARLES M. HELMKEN
American Alumni Council

JOHN I. MATTILL
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

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The University of Oregon

JOHN W. PATON
Wesleyan University

ROBERT L. PAYTON
Washington University

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The University of California

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ELIZABETH BOND WOOD
Sweet Briar College

CHESLEY WORTHINGTON
Brown University

CORBIN GWALTNEY
Executive Editor

Acknowledgments: The editors acknowledge with thanks the help of Sally Adams, *Washington State University*; Harriet Coble, *The University of Nebraska*; James Gunn, *The University of Kansas*; Jack McGuire, *The University of Texas*; Joe Sherman, *Clemson College*; Howard Snethen, *Duke University*; Jack Taylor, *The University of Missouri*. Photographs by Peter Dechert Associates: Walter Holt, Leif Skoogfors, Peter Dechert.

We have certainly enjoyed the "Alumnus" and hope it continues to come this way.

Sam T. Banakes, '52

The latest issue of the "Alumnus" arrived today, and I enjoyed reading about my old pals; the article by Kay Haley was excellent. May I take this method of saying "hello" to my many friends on the faculty and in the city and across the country?

Scott Huston, '38

I don't hear about too many people except through the "Alumnus" so I really appreciate receiving it.

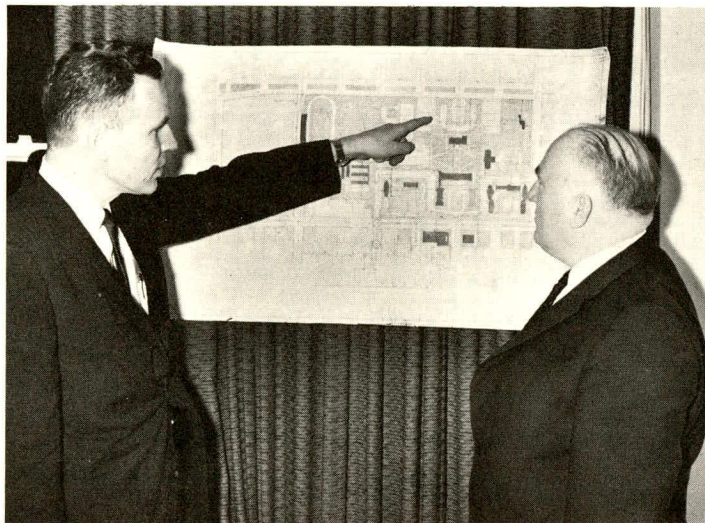
Jaclyn Carmichael, '60

Perhaps one of these years I will be able to go to Homecoming but in the meantime, the Alumnus brings Homecoming to me with every issue.

Elaine McLorinan Swanson, '47

The money (for the Science Building) was solicited under false pretenses and I almost feel like asking for it back.

Madalyn Rathbun Larsen, '57

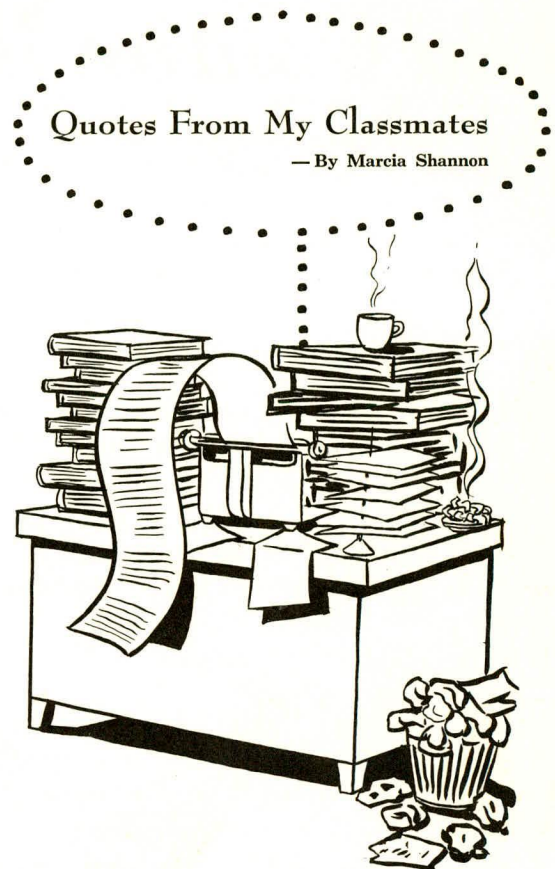


Alumni fund drive co-chairman Charles Zittel discusses the location of the new Science Building with UPS President Dr. R. Franklin Thompson. The new building is now planned for the Harry Brown Quadrangle, rather than the Sutton Quad. The alumni fund drive for the building has now reach the \$84,000 mark.

You wrote that you felt money for the science building was secured under the false pretense that it was to be located on Sutton quadrangle. The site of the building is the only change contemplated. There will be no change, except for the better—in the quality of facilities and the exchange of more value received per dollar spent. I am taking the liberty of writing on behalf of the administration, faculty, students and alumni to report to you that the proposed Science Building is to be the materialization of the most up-to-date concepts of equipment for teaching, learning and research.

The change in position on campus of the Science Building is in no way a compromise. Instead of the costly construction of underground labs, which would be required due to lack of space on the Lawrence Street site (which was the original plan), the new situation on Union Avenue will allow larger above ground construction, and there is more room for further expansion and for parking areas. This new plan received the recommendation of the trustees and the faculty before it was announced to the public.

Yes, Madalyn, our UPS campus is to be no longer a one-door school (such as the impression Jones Hall has previously made). It will be a FOUR-sided campus, the athletic stadium on the south, the chapel on the north and the handsomest, most modern efficient plant on the west that our capable Science faculty and engineers can produce . . . a plant that will be expandable to facilitate new science progress not yet dreamed of. — M W S



How eagerly is the mail awaited each day. Only from your letters can the ALUMNUS staff tell how successfully the magazine is being received. Our editorial hearts sing with happiness when we read such a line as penned by Elaine McLorinan Swanson that each issue is a "Homecoming" for her. On the other hand, our editorial heart weeps with the impression written by Madalyn Rathbun Larsen that Science at UPS gets only what is "left over" in money, buildings and equipment.

Yes, Madalyn, there is to be a Science Building. And the efforts and dollars of thousands of our fellow-alumni are working to keep your science degree in good standing.

The Continuing Classroom

YOUR PROFESSOR SUGGESTS:

The suggestions from the faculty are placed here to be a continuing value of stimulation, much as we found in our classrooms in years past.

Sometimes events such as art shows, concerts, etc. taking place in your community, will be noted.

DR. JOHN REGESTER
*Dean of the Graduate
School . . .*

A novel which I enjoyed "China Court" by Rummer Godden.

LT. COL. CARL H. PETERSON
USAF, Prof. of Air Science . . .

One of the best reading and reference sources in the Aerospace field is the "Aviation Week," a magazine which should be readily available in your library. Almost weekly progress is given on plans and hardware development for exploration of the moon. Also, latest developments in civil and military aircraft are discussed in detail. A subscription might be considered.

DR. RAYMOND L. POWELL
School of Education . . .

Koeford, Paul E., "The Writing Requirements for Graduates Degrees." Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, '64. While this book is written primarily for those students doing graduate work, it should prove helpful to any student engaged in independent study. The book employs conceptual, functional, and ostensive definitions and illustrations to provide the direction and guidance needed for high motivation and superior achievement.

In doing so, it 1) shows how to prepare for topic selection and writing; 2) shows different kinds of inquiry and different approaches to presentation of results of inquiry and research; 3) discusses and explains established performance standards; 4) elaborates the use of relevant criteria as performance tests.

ASST. PROF. DEWANE LAMKA
School of Education . . .

For those who are interested in Philosophy as applied to Pedagogy, I recommend "Philosophers on Education." Robert Brumbaugh and Nathaniel Lawrence. This available in paperback, published by Houghton Mifflin, Boston. The book consists of six essays on the foundations of Western thought by Plato, Aristotle, Rousseau, Kant, Dewey and Whitehead. The interpretation and application to education made by Brumbaugh and Lawrence is well done and understandable. You'll re-read this one.

J. STEWART LOWTHER
Asst. Prof. of Geology . . .

Two recent books are worthwhile reading for those interested in nature science and the makeup of our planet. "Earthquake Country", a Sunset book published by the Lane Book Co., has an excellent easy-to-understand explanation of how and why earthquakes occur, plus a well-illustrated guide to areas of recent fault movement and earthquake damage in California. "Australia", the latest volume of the Life Nature Library, published by Time Books, contains an exceptionally interesting description and many color pictures of the geography, animals and plants of this unusual and fascinating continent.

PROF. FRANK N. PETERSON
Sociology Department . . .

I would suggest three books. The first is "Ishi in Two Worlds" by Theodore Kroeber. This is the story of a North American Indian who was the last survivor of a rather fierce and warlike tribe in northern California. It tells his story of adjustment from the death of his own culture to the acquisition of new cultural concepts. It is not a new book, but it recently has been published in paperback by the Univ. of Calif. Press. The second book is "Against the American Grain" by Dwight Macdonald. This is a conservative's view of contemporary mass culture in which he attacks the attempt to bring all of society to higher levels of living. He feels the product of such attempts are basically a leveling up of the worst characteristics of society. A third book is by William Golding and entitled "The Spire." This is a fiction story about the obsession of a man in relation to his work.

ELIZABETH R. WAGGONER,
OTR . . .

For general reading, I suggest "The Vital Balance" by Karl Menninger; "Whatever Happened to Women's Rights?" by Paul Foley, The Atlantic, March '64; "Environment for the Elderly"—three articles on types of housing, Progressive Architecture, April '64.

For use in explanation of Occupational Therapy to community groups and prospective students, I suggest "Your Future in Occupational Therapy" by Frances L. Shuff, OTR, Richard Rosen Press, Inc., N. Y.

MRS. THOMAS R. HAGER
Instructor, Occup. Therapy . . .

Not in my field but "The North Cascades" by Tom Miller, The Mountaineers, Seattle, is an excellent book just off the press with many photographs and timely text material discussing the desirability of a national park to encompass the area. It's thrilling to know we have such beautiful and primitive sights so near at hand.

JAMES L. GARRARD
*General Engineering,
Oregon State University,
Corvallis . . .*

I should like to recommend "Moral Values" by W. G. Everett. I became acquainted with it first in Dr. Regester's class in Ethics. Like the Bible, it contains truths which are as applicable in our lives today as when they first were expressed.

Sports Glance

Pete Buechel, '65

Basketball

The basketball squad after a fast start tailed off in the latter part of the season to end the year with a 17-6 won-lost record. The Loggers found league going rough and finished the season in third spot with a 5 and 5 record. Their only other regular season defeat was at the hands of the fast-moving Seattle University Chieftains. The contest was billed as a run-away for the Chiefs but before the Indians could go home with the win they had to fight off a determined band of Loggers and overcome a thirteen point disadvantage to claim a slim 86-80 victory. Bob Sprague was the big man for UPS this past season, averaging 20 points and 13 rebounds a game. The big six foot nine inch pivot man earned himself a trip to Kansas City and an Olympic tryout for his fine play during the season.

Swimming

For the fifth straight season the UPS tankers captured the Evergreen Conference swimming title. The championship was the only one that a Logger team was able to win all year. The swimmers smashed five conference pool marks into oblivion in the conference meet, with Byron Stauffer and Bob Harper leading the way with two records each. The other record was established by the 400 yard freestyle team as they posted a 3:27.2 clocking. The Loggers finished in fourth spot at the NAIA swim meet. Star of the meet for UPS was John Jewell. He was the only Logger winner, swimming his specialty in record-breaking time. The 400 yard relay team, composed of Doug Hanna, Rich Hurst, Jewell and Stauffer, tied for first and in doing so smashed the existing swim mark.

Track

As usual the track squad was unable to capture or host a single meet during the past season. Although this version of the Logger track squad did make the most respectable league showing that a UPS cinder team has done in many a year. Thanks to the efforts of Joe Peyton, the 27 year old freshman standout, the Loggers scored 24½ points in the league meet, finishing ahead of Eastern Washington and Pacific Lutheran University. Peyton contributed 20 of the points with a victory in the broad jump, runner-up spots in the high jump and hop-step and jump plus a fourth in the 100 yard dash. Peyton will attend the NAIA meet in the three jumping events



without the usual District 1 qualifying event due to an injured heel. Things look brighter for next season's cinder team with the return of Peyton and the possibility of hosting some meets with the improvement of track facilities that is presently taking place.

Baseball

Playing on the newly initiated Burns Memorial Field, the UPS diamond squad posted a dismal 6 win 14 loss record. The season was not as bad as the record might indicate. The Loggers finished in second place in a three team western division of the league. They lost the championship in a heart-breaking eight



inning affair on the home grounds to the Western Washington Vikings who went on to capture the Evergreen title by defeating Whitworth twice. The diamonders managed only a 2 and 10 mark outside of league, with their two wins coming over St. Martins. Barry Heathcote and Walt Gasparovich were named to the All-Evergreen Conference baseball team.



Tennis

After posting a respectable 7 win 4 loss mark during the regular season the netmen flopped badly at the league meet at Western Washington, only managing to score two points and finishing ahead of Pacific Lutheran University. Lynn Erickson, in fifth singles and the second doubles team composed of Bob Fargher and Rich Lothian were first day winners to account for the Loggers' only markers of the meet. Gordon Trunkey was this season's tennis coach.

Golf

The golf team fared somewhat better than its spring sport counterparts. They managed to capture a third place in the conference meet in Bellingham after posting a mediocre 6 win 6 lost mark during the regular season. Mike Weber was student coach for the linksmen. Mike is a junior and will be back next season.

* * *

Marge Robinson, after years as secretary to athletic director John Heinrich, is retiring at the end of the spring semester.

* * *

Next year wrestling once more moves back to the UPS campus. Wrestling will again be initiated in hopes that this time it can become a successful part of the athletic system at UPS. Jerry Conine, former Washington State football player and wrestler, will handle the coaching chores while Dave Handy will serve as faculty advisor.

* * *

The new 3,300 seat stadium has been completed and is awaiting the opening of the football season. Also the new turf is growing and will be ready for action when the grid season rolls around.

The New Look in Athletics

Next year's football team will not boast of a pair of 6' 8"-300 pound tackles or a 200 pound fullback that runs a 9.5 100 yard dash in full equipment but color and spirit surrounding game activities is bound to improve. It's been years since school spirit and half-time activities have matched the outstanding efforts of Coach Heinrich's football teams.

With the completion of the new stadium, the University of Puget Sound is committed to a complete intercollegiate program and two committees have been formed to create a base for continued improvement. The newly formed Student Athletic Committee will be responsible for further promotion of school spirit, athletic publicity on campus, and pre-game, halftime and post game activities.

The Alumni Association is represented on the Student Athletic Committee. The Athletic Steering Committee includes Pres. Thompson, Dean Smith, a representative from the Board of Trustees, and several members of the administration and Alumni Association. The most immediate task of this group will be decision making regarding athletic promotion on a community level and planning the dedication.

The dedication of the new football stadium will take place on Saturday, September 26th. A colorful dedication ceremony is being planned prior to game time which will involve alums and we hope to introduce all former athletes in attendance. The music department has ordered fifty-six new band uniforms and

they will be there in full force to provide their first halftime show. Halftime formations will become a basic part of the new band program. Choppers and Chips, the men's and women's spirit groups on campus and R.O.T.C. will join the newly elected yell leaders and song leaders to round out the gaiety and color.

Another date to circle on your calendar is October 10th, Homecoming. This year's opponent is P.L.U. The new stadium, a fifty-six piece marching band, and increased student and administrative interest in athletics should result in an extremely enjoyable and colorful Saturday afternoon at all home games next fall. If you want a seat, you'd better come early.

Weddings . . .

Susan Monk, '65, to James Richard Sloan, '65; Doris Faye Erickson, '62, to Richard Charles Olson; Gail Maureen Eaton, '61, to Albert Grant Hughes; Gloria Louvaine Taylor, '65, to O. Gerald McBride; Marian Denise Graham, '64, to Harry Arthur LeMaster, '63; Barbara Ruth Engstrom, '62, to Phillip Teall Harrison; Kay Annette Shipman, '63, to Cameron Richard Dightman; Jeanne Elizabeth Adams to Daniel Edward Marston, '63; Suzanne Molt to Robert Reynolds, '63; Jo Anne Cheryl Rector to W. J. Knowle, '67; Carolyn Joyce Thorne to David Stephen Tillson, '57; Nancy Gerber, '64, to Ronald William Bellamy, '64; Marie Elizabeth Butler to Melvin La Verne Henry, '60; Judith Louise Richey to Robert Clark Laughlin, Jr., '65; Colleen Leingang to Charles Johnson, '67; Linda Sue Thomas, '65, to Paul Decker Iverson, '63; Joy Shirley Hoff to John J. Van Buskirk, '60; Susan Stone, '65, to Edward Louis Wack; Sally Smith, '65, to Michael Dale Duppenhalter; Bonnie Helen Hancock, '66, to Robert Raymond Shumaker, '66; Sandra Jean Geib to David Henry Allen, '65; Jacqueline Jean House, '64, to Vidvuds Dekshenieks, '62; Agnes Marie Schilter, '63, to Wayne Leroy Barker; Julie Anne Armstrong, '63, to Larry Norman Tregellas; Nancy Kathleen Watt, '62, to Thomas Leighton Link, '65; Ellen Tau-

scher to Paul Griffin, '61; Linda Kay Lee to Roger William Weeks, '63; Janice Johnson, '61, to Dennis A. Hanson; Marvel Smith, '63, to W. Harvey Simpson; Florence Soellner to Robert E. Simons, '50; Patricia Ann Smyth, '53, to Noel Gilbert Johnson; Lola Dee Wepfer, '65, to Mark Miller, '65; Mary Ann Harford to Lieutenant Maurice Thomas Murray, '61.

Deaths . . .

Aerion L. Auge, Jr., '49.
Erwin Blancher, '24.
Mrs. Harry L. Allen, (Edith Marlatt), '09.
Mrs. John M. Utter, (Elizabeth Padfield), '36.
Mrs. Frank M. Lamborn, (Maude Coryelle), '96.
Thomas A. Wylie.
Iver E. Belsvig, '34.
Grace L. McGandy, '07.
Dr. Edward A. Schaper, '17.
Mrs. Eugene Seppa, (Doreen Worrall).
Shirley K. Rutledge, '55.
Mrs. William von Hoene, (Ethel Pearl), '07.
Roy E. Cruver, '22.
Lela Rae Rossman, '10.
Gene Olson, '49.
Louie Brevick.
Charles W. Van Scoyoc.
Lloyd E. Norberg, '42.
Dr. Charles Green, '32.
Mrs. Henry Garretson, (Ivy Davidson), '33.

New Arrivals . . .

A daughter, Michelle Ann, to Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy Mitchell, (Carolyn B. Fletcher), '60, '60.

A son, Joseph Martin, to Dr. and Mrs. Ronald J. Catalano, (Maris Anderson, '54).

A son to Mr. and Mrs. Neil T. Roth, (Christine Hager), '62, '61.

A son, Blair Frank, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Brouillet, (Marge Sarsten), '51, '59.

A son, Randy Allen, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Bradbury, (Ellen Petersen, '61).

A son, Scott Richard, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard G. Sinclair, (Eleanor Helen Smith, '61).

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. James Hedrick, (Hattie Hickstein, '54).

A son to Mr. and Mrs. G. Wayne Buck, (Judith Ann Weller, '61).

A son to Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Rule, '50.

A daughter, Stacy Elaine, to Mr. and Mrs. Willis Smith (Alta Dyer, '61).

A daughter, Stacie Lynne, to Mr. and Mrs. Stefan J. Thordarson, (Marilyn Gross), '58, '60.

A son, James Sidney, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roy Hatcher, '58.

A daughter, Caroline Phyllis, to Airman 2nd Class E. Jeffrey Shields and Mrs. Shields (Karin Anderson, '62).

A daughter, Christine Leanne, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Kinnaman, (Terry McGowan), '61, '62.

HONORS continued

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Bethesda B. Buchanan Scholarship

An annual award of \$200.00 to an Occupational Therapy student with an outstanding scholastic recordANN HARRINGTON

Marjorie Mann Scholarship

\$100.00 annually for assistance to a student in the fieldJAYANNE HARVEY

Pitz Scholarship Award

\$100.00 to a student in the field of Occupational TherapyMARGARET CARLSON

PHYSICS

Chemical Rubber CompanyTOM GOMAN

SPEECH

Men's Dramatic Award Plaque

Excellence in acting; for a senior manDAVID STAMBAUGH

Women's Dramatic Award Plaque

Excellence in acting; for a senior womanSHERI ZABEL

Forrest McKernan Cup in Dramatics

The award is for unselfish back-stage work above and beyond all legal and moral commitmentsCHARLES LAMKA

Phi Beta National Professional Fraternity Award

For an outstanding participant in speech and drama activitiesCARMEL MACKIN

Burmeister Oratorical Contest Awards

First place, men's divisionDAVID ACKERMAN

Second place, men's divisionRAYMOND RASMUSSEN

First place, women's divisionSUSAN WATERS

Second place, women's divisionJEAN CROSETTO

FORENSIC AWARDS

The first four awards have already been made and appear on the printed program:

First Place, University of Oregon Tournament—Oratory—won byVERNA PETERSON

First Place, UPS Tyro Touranment—Interpretation—won byVERNA PETERSON

First Place, UPS Tyro Touranment—Oratory—won byVERNA PETERSON

First Place, Pi Kappa Delta Regional Tournament—Interpretation—won byDAVID ACKERMAN

The next two awards are being made without previous announcement:

Senior Speaker AwardVERNA PETERSON

Outstanding Speaker AwardDAVID ACKERMAN

SPECIAL RECOGNITION

AAUW Membership—Membership for one year awarded to a Senior womanMARY ALBERTSON

AAUW Scholarship—Awarded annually to a Junior woman in EducationJOANNA JENKINS

Altrusa Club Scholarship—Awarded annually to a Junior or Senior mature woman in any majorMRS. GLORIA EDGAR

Chi Omage Actives Scholarship—Awarded annually to a Junior woman in SociologyIRENE SAITO

Chi Omega Alumnae Scholarship—One awarded annually to a Junior woman in Education and two in Art.

In EducationPATRICIA WESTERN

Two in ArtDANNA KINGEN and MICHAEL JOSEPH

Delta Alpha Gamma Scholarship—Awarded annually to a Junior or Senior Woman in any majorROBERTA FALCONER

Delta Delta Delta Scholarship—Awarded annually to a woman student—any majorSHARON PECK

Faculty Women's Club of UPS Scholarship—Awarded to a woman in any Major to be used for textbooksPATRICIA TOOLEX

Intrafraternity Scholarship—Presented by IFC for achievement in fraternity and Greek system and average grade standingKEN BROOKS

Kappa Kappa Gamma Scholarship—Awarded annually to a Sophomore or Junior woman in Occupational Therapy in honor of Dorothy Griggs BuckmasterMARY LOUISE HYMEN

Ladies of Kiwanis Scholarship—Awarded annually to a Junior womanSYLVIA SHAW

Mortar Board Scholarship—Awarded to a woman in any field for the purchase of books or as recipient desiresANNE HARVEY

Sixth Avenue Builders—Watch awarded annually to an outstanding FreshmanJOE PEYTON

Tacoma Junior Women's Scholarship—Awarded to a woman in EducationJANET NICHOLS

Tacoma Panhellenic Scholarship—Awarded annually to a Junior Greek womanSHIRLEY CLEMENTS

Pi Beta Phi Scholarship—Awarded annually to a Junior or Senior woman in any majorNAOMI MISUMI
The Woman's Club of Tacoma—Awarded to a Junior woman in any majorMERIBETH McKAIN
Women of Rotary Scholarship—Awarded annually to a Junior woman in any majorDIANA DUNPHEY
Crown Zellerbach Foundation Award—To encourage students of merit and promise to continue their academic goalJOHN PIERCE
Student Wives Scholarship—Awarded by Student Wives organization for academic achievementBURTON D. McGEE
Helen Osborn Memorial Scholarship—For research books in Religion. Four recipients:KITTY ZITTEL, JOHN SWAYNE, JOHN FINNEY and JAY SMOKE
Brother-Sister Awards—For scholarship in Religious Education or Church Music. Six awards MARY FAGERLIN, ANNE HORSELL, MARY CAY WEIKERT, JUDITH E. ANDERSON, DAVE HOLLOWAY, ARDITH OLDRIDGE
Leif Erickson Memorial Scholarship—Awarded to a sophomore or junior of Scandanavian descent interested in the field of historyPATRICIA THOMPSON
Chimes Cup—Recognition of the student who has given most unselfish service to fellow studentsGARY THOMPSON
Oxholm Trophy—Awarded annually to a student group in recognition of services to the University.....ASSOCIATED WOMEN STUDENTS
Kleiner Scholarship—Awarded annually to a student who has notably exemplified and fostered the spirit of friendliness and broad human brotherhood to the student communityKRAISON ANGSPANICH
UPS Spirit Trophy—Awarded to the one who has done most to promote school spirit through extra-curricular activities. Two Recipients:GEORGE BROWN and ELOISE WAGNER
Sigma Nu Good Government Award—Awarded to the student who has done most for the cause of good student governmentFRED GOLLADAY
Ralph Olson Memorial Award—Recognition of an outstanding Senior fraternity man who is selected by the Inter-Fraternity CouncilMARK HUTCHESON
Jessie Trane Burwell Scholarships—Awarded to students who plan to pursue a vocation in the field of religionMARY ANN FLETCHER, PATRICIA ANN KINNEY and JANET MacARTHUR
Food Service Staff Scholarships—Awarded on basis of dependability, honesty, initiative, and scholastic standingJUDY GRIESEL, ROBERT PRUITT and JOSEPH RYBICKI
Amphicton Daffodil Cup—To be awarded to the outstanding Senior voted by the members of the class as the most valuable and useful memberFRED GOLLADAY
Charles T. Battin Award—All-school award for a Junior or Senior who has displayed evidence of future public service in the field of government through personal participation. Joint award this year:MARK HUTCHESON and GARY THOMPSON

ATHLETIC AWARDS

Harry Werbiskey Memorial Award—Recognition of the man best exemplifying good sportsmanship...RALPH BAUMAN
Johnson-Cox Trophy—Recognition of a football player selected by his teammates for inspiration. Joint Award: RALPH BAUMAN and JOE PEYTON
Mahncke and Company Trophy—Recognition of the varsity football man highest in scholarship in the fall semesterJON SHOTWELL (3.46)
Dill Howell Basketball Inspirational TrophyRICH BRINES
YMBC Totem Pole Trophy—UPS retained the trophy. Football game of Nov. 2, 1963, with a score of UPS 9 — PLU 7
Junior Chamber of Commerce Trophy—Football on Sept. 21, 1963.UPS 16 — PLU 0
Evergreen Intercollegiate Conference Awards—First All-Conference Football TeamJOSEPH PEYTON and RALPH BAUMAN
First All-Conference Basketball Team.....ROBERT SPRAGUE
Second All-Conference Basketball Team ...RICHARD BRINES
Swimimng Inspiration AwardGEORGE TEATS

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC AWARDS — Miss Alice Bond

SoftballINDEPENDENTS
BadmintonNot Completed
Volley BallGAMMA PHI BETA
BowlingHARRINGTON HALL
BasketballINDEPENDENTS
Inspirational Awards.....PATRICIA WESTERN
Participation TrophyGAMMA PHI

MEN'S INTRAMURAL AWARDS — Russell Wilkerson

Football.....SIGMA CHI
Volley BallSIGMA CHI
BasketballNEW DORM
SwimmingSIGMA CHI
BowlingSIGMA ALPHA EPSILON
GolfNEW DORM
SkiingSIGMA CHI

'11

Landscaping is the hobby of **Mrs. Lloyd Pike (Matilda Nelson)**. She and her husband are retired residents of Nooksack, Wash. After her college days, she taught and then worked as a telephone operator. Mr. and Mrs. Pike hold the longest membership in Nooksack Methodist Church, where she still teaches a Sunday school class.

'19

After being retired three times, **Dr. Marmaduke Dodsworth** is still busy with his work at the Indian Mission in Nooksack, Wash.

'22

Mrs. Harold E. Wolf (Helen Monroe) is the author of a meditation accepted for publication in "The Upper Room", world-wide interdenominational devo-

leaders, who will visit California "to tell the story of economic opportunity in Washington".

Jean Fuller was a member of the research committee of the Washington State Delta Kappa Gamma Society, honorary educational organization for women, which has just released a book entitled, Capable Youth-Committee to Education.

Jack Geiger is the new mayor of Puyallup, Wash.

The new post of executive director of Associated Methodist Homes in the Seattle area will be assumed by the **Rev. Dr. Clark J. Wood**.

'35

Mrs. Dean Barline (Jane Greiwe) is the new vice-president of the Tuberculosis Association of Pierce County. A member of the executive committee is John B. Krilich, '39.

which has just been published by Franklin Watts, Inc., N. Y. Set in the Pacific Northwest in 1848, the book tells the story of 14-year old Aaron Strand, who aroused by the Whitman massacre, decides to side with the white man in the Cayuse War. Arntson also is the author of Adam Gray: Stowaway which the

New York Times described as a "superb adventure story." He is Associate Professor of English at Washington State University.

'38

Dr. Robert O. Byrd, professor of political science at North Park College, Chicago, has been appointed director of the African Conference and Seminars program of the American Friends Service Committee. His headquarters will be in Lome, Togo.

Dr. T. Scott Huston is now chairman of the Composition and Theory Department at the College-Conservatory of Music of Cincinnati. He has recently published Suite for Solo Timpanist and Suite of Three for Solo Harp (published by G. Schirmer), and a choral work, The Lamentations of Jeremiah (published by Ralph Jusko publications of Cincinnati).

'39

Paul Preus became the first dean of instruction at Big Bend Community College, where he has been serving as a chemistry and German instructor. Preus also operates a farm in the vicinity of Moses Lake, Wash.

Dr. Belle Ruth Witkin (Belle Ruth Clayman) is the new president of the Washington State Speech Association. Dr. Witkin is associated with the King County Schools in Seattle.

Robert Goettling and his wife (**Martha Nelson '40**) were proudest in Puyallup's 1964 Daffodil Festival. Their daughter Karen, graduating in June from Puyallup High School, was Festival Queen.

'40

Chester Grimstead is the Central Labor Council delegate from Local 298 of the United Federation of Postal Clerks in Tacoma.

'42

Mrs. E. Albert Morrison (Virginia Washburn) is the new president of the Tacoma Arts for Youth Council.

Sherman Jonas is manager of the new branch office recently opened in Tacoma by W. H. Opie and Company, local realtors.

NEWS OF FORMER CLASSMATES

tional guide. Mrs. Wolf's contribution appears on page 52 of the May-June issue of that magazine.

'25

A. T. Van Devanter, principal of Sealth High School in Seattle, was appointed to the State Council for Children and Youth for a five year term.

'27

Everett Wadsworth is president of the Wollochet Bay Peninsula Improvement Club in Gig Harbor, Wash.

Richard H. N. Yost and **Carroll H. Sprague**, '33, participated in the "Continuing Theological Education Program" of Drew University.

'30

Albert J. Ruffo, now an attorney in San Jose, Calif., was inducted into the Tacoma-Pierce County Sports Hall of Fame.

The Rev. Willard E. Stanton, who has been superintendent of Wesley Gardens and Wesley Terrace, the Methodist retirement homes at Des Moines, Wash. for the past ten years, will retire in June. He and Mrs. Stanton plan to do some extensive traveling.

'31

Marc E. Anderson, industrial manager for the Port of Tacoma, will be a member of a group of business and labor

Dr. Robert A. Becker is director of the Space Physics Laboratory for the Aerospace Corporation in El Segundo, Calif. He lives in Palos Verdes Estates, Calif.

Charles W. Billingshurst, assistant United States district attorney in Tacoma, served as chairman of the Law Day program committee for the ceremonies sponsored by the Tacoma-Pierce County Bar Association.

Art Manley, sales manager for United Homes Corporation in Renton, Wash, won a trip to Hawaii for his more than \$1 million in sales last year.



'37

Dan Hewitt was re-elected president of the Tacoma-Pierce County Humane Society.

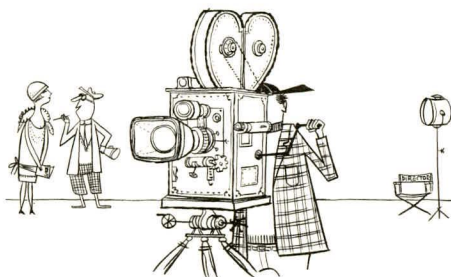
Herbert E. Arntson (M.A. '40) is the author of Two Guns in Old Oregon,

Dr. Charles E. Newschwander was elected secretary of the Washington Dental Service Corporation.

Earl Mamlock has been appointed Tacoma representative of the National Institute of Real Estate Brokers.

'43

Robert A. Craig is an associate producer for Pathe News with headquarters in New York City. Bob does lots of traveling in his radio and television work and produces many interesting and exciting documentaries.



James A. Walter is a member of the physical science study committee for Educational Services, Incorporated. His new headquarters will be in Boston.

'45

Dr. Arthur Anderson has been elected to a two year term as vice-president of the American Concrete Institute. He is a partner in Anderson, Birkeland, Anderson and Mast, a Tacoma consulting engineering firm.

'46

Robert P. Brush has been appointed to the commercial activities staff of the Public Utility District in Cowlitz County, Wash.

'47

Elaine McLorinan Swanson is a secretary for Lockheed California Company. She lives in Burbank. She finishes off a day's work by teaching ballroom dancing in the evenings.

'48

Robert C. Lyon, head of the English department at Tacoma's Mount Tahoma high school, was named winner of a John Hay Fellowship for the 1964-65 school year.

The Alaskan earthquake on Good Friday has forced the **Dennis Walkers**, residents of Valdez, to change their residence temporarily to Box 901, Palmer. The entire community must be relocated and his church must be torn down, the Rev. Walker writes.

'49

Harold Burns and family are now in New Orleans, where he is participating in Boeing's development of the S-IC Booster stage of the Saturn V vehicle.

His official title is engineering supervisor of the electrical/electronic packaging design group for the S-IC stage.

Richard J. Levin has been appointed manager of the wood product division of Weyerhaeuser Company in Tacoma.

Richard C. Falk will be the first dean of students when the new Tacoma Community College opens.

Off to New Zealand in June are **E. A. Scholer** at Univ. of Iowa (**Althea Dietrich**) whose husband has received a Fulbright grant.

'50

Clarence Nelson is chairman of the third annual Lakes Summer Festival in Lakewood, Wash.

Charles Howe was selected as 1963 Man of the Year by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company in Seattle.

Major William P. Wood has retired from the United States Air Force after more than twenty years of active duty. Among his awards, he has received the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with one oak leaf cluster, the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, and the World War II Victory Medal.

President of the Tacoma Association of Credit Men is **R. L. "Len" Medlock**. He has been associated with the organization since 1950.

'51

Stan Roehl has been appointed retail sales manager for the Seattle district for Firestone Tire and Rubber Company.

Frank Brouillet is the new president of the Washington Education Association.

'52

Harold Bunge was elected to the board of trustees of the Oil Heat Institute of Washington for 1964-65.

Mrs. Donal Sherfy (Joanna M. Brock) was honored by the Tacoma Junior Woman's Club as "Clubwoman of the Year".

Jack Adams plans to seek a post in the state legislature. Adams, superintendent of the Dieringer School System, lives in Sumner, Wash. and will run as a Republican.

Sam T. Banakes writes from Victoria, Australia, that although he has thoroughly enjoyed living there for the past 14 months, he will be glad to return to the United States. Sam is associated with Alcoa.

John Ringen, currently teaching art at Nathan Hale High School, Seattle, is vice president of the Northwest Watercolor Society and a member of the Puget Sound group of Northwest Painters. His work was exhibited in February at Llubs Gallery d'Elaine in Edmonds.

'53

Herbert E. Richert is now employed as supervisor of a Federal Research Project at Camarillo Hospital, Camarillo, Calif.

'54

Captain Charles L. Goforth III is now on duty with a unit of the Pacific Air Forces at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines.

Robert Rovai was general chairman of the annual carnival sponsored by the Boosters for Bellarmine High School in Tacoma.

Robert E. Cammarano was elected president of the Get Acquainted With Tacoma Products Association.

'55

Harlan W. Sachs has been appointed assistant trust officer at the Bank of California in Tacoma.

Mrs. Ellis L. Johnson (Dorothy Marie Curry), coordinator of programs for handicapped children in the Tacoma Public Schools, was named by the Tacoma Business and Professional Women as Tacoma's 1964 Woman of Achievement.

Capt J. V. Spezia and **Capt. R. Hough** '56 ar both on combat ready B'52 "G" crews, Hough as co-pilot and Spezia as a radar navigator in the 596th Bomb Squadron at Dow AFB, Bangor, Me. Both would like to hear from other ROTC grads of 1955 and 1956 at 221 Randolph Drive, Bangor.

(Continued on Next Page)

REPRESENTING UPS

At the inauguration of **Dr. Lawrence Curtis Wanlass** as president of the College of the Virgin Islands on April 11th, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Hill, Jr., '50 and '43

At the inauguration of **Dr. Samuel Proctor Massie, Jr.** as president of North Carolina College at Durham on April 25th,

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph St. Jean, '49 and '48
At the dedication of California State College at Hayward on May 2nd,
Dr. Leon Meier, '46

At the inauguration of **Dr. John Wieland Oswald** as president of the University of Kentucky at Lexington on April 28th,
Dr. and Mrs. Norman Willard, Jr. '48 and '58

At the inauguration of **Dr. Howard Mitchell Phillips** as president of Birmingham-Southern College at Birmingham,
Major Katherine L. Sutherland, '40

News of Former Classmates

(Continued)

'56

Norman H. Franzkeit has been promoted to supervisor of pesticide control for the United States for Beech-Nut Life Savers, Incorporated. His office is in Canajoharie, N. Y.

Marjorie Casebier has been declared first prize winner in the annual Shorter Catechism contest at San Francisco Theological Seminary in San Anselmo, Calif., where she is a special student. The prize carries with it a \$400 cash award.

'57

William Scott is studying for his master's degree in composition at the University of Washington. He is a cellist with the Northwest Trio and is a member of the Seattle Symphony.

Richard Shorten is a sales representative for foreign pictures with Samuel Goldwyn Pictures in Los Angeles.



'58

Dr. Frank Werny has received his doctorate at the University of Hawaii and has compiled a year of post doctoral work at the University of Berlin. He is now doing research for Dupont in Wilmington, Del.

Richard E. Hammermaster has been named as basketball coach in the high school at Puyallup, Wash.

Among those honored upon their retirement from the Tacoma Public Schools were **Mrs. Lora A. McConnell**. Others were **Mrs. Lillian V. Fries**, '23; **Myrtle A. McIlvaine**, '39; **Ada May Gartrell**, '23; **Mrs. Ruth E. Lemley**, '24.

Juanita Griesemer is at present working as a dependent school teacher for the Air Force. While her first assignment was in Africa, she has spent the last two years in Germany. Juanita plays in the Wiesbaden conservatory orchestra. Juanita writes that she has been exploring the violin building industry in Europe, and spent Easter in Russia, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

'59

Carl E. Mulvihill is chief dispatcher for the White Pass and Yukon Railroad.

A resident of Skagway, Alaska, he is a member of the Skagway City council chairman, Skagway Centennial Committee; chairman, "Project 52", a Railway Historical Association; and secretary of the Skagway Planning Commission.

Roy E. Polley, who has completed the requirements for his masters degree in business administration at the University of Puget Sound this year, will join the faculty as an instructor in accounting. He has been appointed director of the newly established district of Alpha Kappa Psi, business fraternity.

Clark E. Rector is marketing manager and the new president of Barclay Realty Company in Tacoma.

Donald C. Weber will receive his degree in medicine from the University of Washington School of Medicine. He plans to intern at Fresno County Hospital in Fresno, Calif. and later practice obstetrics and gynecology in the Pacific Northwest. **C. Robert McGill** also will receive his M.D. from the same institution. He will intern at the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital in Boston and then will practice orthopedics in his home state.

Charles Goe is employed by a finance company in Honolulu.

Donald Cooley is working for Weyerhaeuser Company in Everett, Wash.

Mr. and Mrs. Darrel F. Finley (Marsha Smith) are completing a year in Honolulu, where he has been teaching in a private high school. Darrel received his master's degree and Marsha her life teaching certificate from Western Washington College in Bellingham, Wash. The Finleys are the parents of twin boys.

Lt. Albert D. Brown and his wife (**Carol Rowe** '61) may be contacted at Box 1244 Albrook AFB, Canal Zone. They write of anticipating a visit home in May, 1965, with the three year old Nancy. Lt. Brown is making his second trip to South America as escort for the Air Force Academy Cadets on their overseas trip. In June he will receive a rank of captain.

Ralph Franklin is teaching English at Northwestern University, where he also is completing his Ph.D. in time for August commencement. He has accepted an appointment as Assistant Professor of English at the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

'60

Thomas G. O'Leary has been appointed sales representative for Barnes-Hind Pharmaceuticals, Incorporated to service the Tacoma area.

Emery Ingham, a Portland investment counselor, will seek the Democratic nomination for state representative from

Multnomah County, Ore.

Neil Randle has been appointed manager of the Art Randle Motor Company and of Armco Investments, Incorporated, a finance and insurance agency for the used car firm.

Neale H. Weaver is associated with the Seattle Trust and Savings Bank.

Jaclyn Carmichael is completing work on her master's degree at Pasadena Playhouse. Her name will appear in the next volume of **Who's Who of American Women**. Her address is 628-A Park Avenue, South Pasadena, Calif.

'61

Jack Rummel has been elected vice-president of the University of Oregon Dental Student body.

Army 1st Lt. Wallace J. Stauffer received the Army Commendation Medal, while serving with the 7th Infantry Division in Korea.

Jose Calugas, the only Filipino ever to win the Congressional Medal of Honor, was a special guest at Bataan Day ceremonies sponsored by the Filipino-American Society in San Francisco. A survivor of the Bataan Death March, he is now employed by Boeing.

Airman Second Class Edward W. Park is now returning to his unit at Ontario, Calif., after graduation from the technical training course for United States Air Force radio equipment repairmen at Keesler Air Force Base, Miss.

Stuart McKenzie is now serving in Tunisia as a member of the Peace Corps. Address him: Peace Corps Representative, American Embassy, Tunis, Tunisia.

James Finkbeiner has been named director of recreation and athletics at the University Park Methodist Church, Dallas Texas. He is preparing for the ministry at Perkins School of Theology. 1961—



Everett K. Plumb passed his Washington State Bar examination and was sworn in as a lawyer in February.

'62

2nd Lt. Roderick W. Crawford has been awarded the silver wings of an Air Force pilot upon graduation from flying training at Williams Air Force Base, Arizona. He now is being reassigned to Wurtsmith Air Force Base in Michigan.

Eleanor Parker is completing her first year of teaching in the high school at Everett, Wash.

Robert Grant is now employed by the Berkheimer Building Supply Company in Portland, Ore. after touring the continent of Europe by car.

Gary Carew is now back at Fort Eustis, Va., after participating in Operation Quick Release on Okinawa.

Vid Deksheniaks has been commissioned an ensign in the Naval Reserve at Newport, R. I.

Bob Francis will retire from the army in July to become the plant manager of the Standard Electric Time Company in Springfield, Mass.

Georgene Wynkoop is working for the probation offices in Los Angeles County.

Clifford Edwards Jr. is working in electronics for the Yakima Valley Cement Company in Yakima, Wash.

'63

Ann Richardson spent part of her winter vacation in Tokyo and Kobe. She visited Seiwa Junior College in Nishinomiya with Eleanor Warne, '41, also in the mission field in the Far East.

Gerald Hoxsey, a route salesman for Pacific Coca-Cola Bottling Company won a trip to the New York World Fair for outstanding merchandising achievement.

Larry Dufraine is a bag plant cost accountant for St. Regis Paper Company in Tacoma.

Ronald C. Jones has been awarded his silver wings upon graduation from the U.S. Air Force navigator training at James Connally Air Force Base in Texas. He is now being assigned to an Air Training Command at Mather AFB, Calif.

Private Stanley L. Farber is now furthering his military education at Fort Lawton.

Robert H. Otteson has been appointed a sales representative of KXLY-TV in Spokane, Wash.

Roger W. Weeks is a theological student at Iliff School of Theology and is serving as a student pastor at First Methodist Church in Colorado Springs, Colo.

2nd Lt. Gordon A. Golob has entered U.S. Air Force navigator training at James Connally Air Force Base in Texas.

Harold L. Holden Jr. has joined the accounting and cost department of Holden Printing Company in Minneapolis.

Mrs. Josette Maddison has been awarded a National Science Foundation summer fellowship for study at Washington State University.

2nd Lt. David L. Thorne is being reassigned to Francis E. Warren AFB, Wyo.

2nd Lt. Don W. Wiegard is undergoing United States Air Force pilot training at Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas. He has completed his first solo flight in the T-37 jet trainer.

'64

Sandra Shimitz has been selected as one of 20 outstanding teachers in the United States to instruct at the New York World's Fair. She will instruct children, four to eight years old, in the Fair's Better Living Center.

Army Private James R. Blake was recently assigned to the 562nd artillery in Mineral Wells, Texas.

Richard S. Rowan has been appointed district executive of Ford Simcoe Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, in Yakima, Wash.



ADDRESS:
U. S. Embassy,
New Delhi,
India

The address is the U. S. Embassy, New Delhi, India, and the addressees are Hugh McMillan and his attractive wife, the former Janice Grosser.

McMillan's new assignment as second secretary at the Embassy in New Delhi will keep them there until mid-1966. They and their two sons, Lance and Marshall, were in Tacoma this past January after completing a two year term in Bombay where he served as consul at the American Consulate.

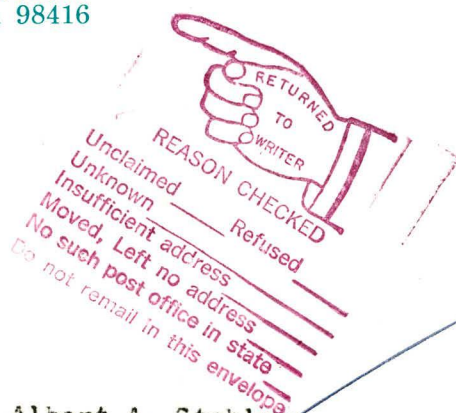
Following his graduation from UPS, McMillan continued his studies at the University of California and the University of Washington, majoring in Far East courses and then studying at Georgetown University in Slavic courses. His first assignment kept him in Washington D.C. where he became administrative assistant in the Department of Defense for three years.

When the McMillans reach India again, they will have encircled the world this past year. They came from Bombay via Calcutta, Hongkong and Tokyo; then returned to India by way of Europe and the Mediterranean.

Hugh McMillan and his wife, the former Janice Grosser, are photographed as they visited Tacoma this winter. Mrs. McMillan wears a silk sari of ancient India style which she found in one of the exotic markets of Bombay where the couple were stationed the past two years. Their new assignment takes them and their sons, Lance and Marshall, to New Delhi until 1966. — Photo courtesy of the Tacoma News Tribune.

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'63

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